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ABSTRACT

Economic, educational, social, and housing patterns existing among the entire Hispanic population and among the different Hispanic heritage groups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, etc.) in Wisconsin were examined using data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Data showed that of the 63,000 Hispanics living in Wisconsin in 1980, 65% were Mexican, 17% Puerto Rican, 2% Cuban, and 17% Other; most Hispanics lived in the urban areas of 7 southeastern counties; 11.2 years was the median education level among Hispanic adults; 30% of Hispanics aged 16-21 never completed high school and were not enrolled in school; 22% of Hispanic adults had attended college, compared to 29% for the total adult population; nearly one-fifth of the Hispanic population lived in poverty, compared to 9% of all persons in Wisconsin; and a higher proportion of Puerto Rican families lived in poverty, compared to Mexican, Cuban, and other Hispanic groups. Forty-seven bar and pie charts and maps provide statistical data on residence patterns, identification, age and sex, families and households, education, language spoken, income, poverty status, labor force participation, and housing. A brief paragraph highlights the main points of each chart. Fifteen tables provide more detailed numeric data on selected topics. (JMM)

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Hispanics in Wisconsin, 1980

A Chartbook

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Inquiries should be addressed to:

APPLIED POPULATION LABORATORY
Department of Rural Sociology
University of Wisconsin
1450 Linden Drive, Room 316
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

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Hispanics in Wisconsin, 1980
A Chartbook

A Demographic Profile of the
Hispanic and Total Population in Wisconsin

Produced cooperatively by

Elia Basurto
Department of Health and Social Services
State of Wisconsin

Doris P. Slesinger and Eleanor Cautley
Applied Population Laboratory
University of Wisconsin-Extension

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Department of Rural Sociology
College of Agricultural & Life Sciences
Cooperative Extension Service
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Highlights

- In 1980 Wisconsin's Hispanic population numbered 63,000 persons, or about 1.3% of the state's total population.
- Most Hispanics live in the urban areas of 7 southeastern counties. Milwaukee County is home to one-half of the Hispanics living in Wisconsin.
- The Hispanic population is a "young" population; almost 50% of Hispanics are under age 20, compared to 33% of the total Wisconsin population. Less than 3% of Hispanics are 65 or older, compared to 12% of the state population.
- The average size of a family is larger among Hispanics (3.9 persons) than among the total population (3.3 persons).
- A larger proportion of Hispanic families (19%) are headed by women in comparison to all Wisconsin families (11%).
- Hispanic women bear more children, on average, than Wisconsin women. For example, Hispanic women aged 35 to 44 have borne an average of 3.7 children, compared to 2.9 children for all Wisconsin women of the same age.
- The average level of education is lower among Hispanics compared to overall education levels in Wisconsin. For example, 38% of Hispanic adults, ages 25 and older, have received only an elementary school education, compared to 18% of all Wisconsin's adult population.
- The median level of education among Hispanic adults is 11.2 years, which is one year less than the median for all adults in Wisconsin.
- The proportion of young persons aged 16–21 who never completed high school and who are not enrolled in school is three times higher for Hispanics (30%) than for the total population (10%).
- At the level of higher education, 22% of Hispanic adults have attended college, compared to 29% for the total adult population of Wisconsin.
- Almost all Hispanic persons in Wisconsin speak English (97%); some speak only English (39%) and some are bilingual (58%).
- The median income of Hispanic families in 1979 was $16,663, which was 20% lower than the median income for all Wisconsin families. A comparatively lower level of income exists for Hispanics living alone.
- Nearly one-fifth of the Wisconsin Hispanic population, or 11,500 persons, live in poverty, compared to 9% of all persons in Wisconsin.
- The proportion of Hispanic families living in poverty is 17%, almost three times greater than the percent in poverty among all Wisconsin families.
- Poverty among Hispanics is particularly high for female headed families. Nearly one-half of Hispanic families headed by females live in poverty, and over three-quarters of Hispanic families headed by women between the ages of 15 and 24 are poor. The same pattern applies to all Wisconsin female headed families, although the proportions in poverty are smaller than for Hispanics.
- The labor force participation of Hispanic women and men in 1980 is similar to participation levels for all women and men in Wisconsin. The level of unemployment among Hispanics in 1980 is 11% compared to 7% for the entire Wisconsin labor force.

- Both Hispanic men and women are more likely to be working as operators, laborers or service workers compared to all Wisconsin workers. Hispanics are less likely to be professional, managerial, or sales workers.
- A smaller proportion of Hispanics (41%) live in owner-occupied housing, as compared to the total Wisconsin population (68%).
- Three heritage groups represent most Hispanics in Wisconsin: 65% of Hispanics are of Mexican heritage; 17% are Puerto Rican; and 2% are Cuban.
- Seventy-four percent of Wisconsin's Hispanics were born in the United States; an additional 9% were born in Puerto Rico and other territories; and 17 percent in other countries.
- Mexican heritage families are larger on average than other Hispanic families.
- A higher proportion of Puerto Rican families are living in poverty, compared to Mexican, Cuban and Other Hispanic groups.
- Hispanics of Cuban heritage tend to be older and more educated than other Hispanics. Cubans also have higher incomes and are more likely to be employed in professional and managerial occupations than Hispanics from other heritage groups.

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Introduction

The purpose of this publication is to provide 1980 Census data concerning Hispanics in Wisconsin to interested persons and agencies. Many individuals, staff members of community organizations, and analysts in governmental agencies require a statistical portrait of Hispanics that may include economic, educational and social patterns existing among Hispanics as a whole as well as among Hispanics from different heritage groups.

Although half the 1980 decade has passed, there have been no demographic reports issued specifically on Hispanics in Wisconsin based on 1980 Census data. This, and a companion volume of tables, entitled "Hispanics in Wisconsin, 1980: Reference Tables," will rectify this omission.

This publication consists of over 40 charts and maps, with the main points highlighted in short paragraphs accompanying each. A set of selected tables are included in the Appendix, providing more detailed numeric information on several topics.

Some explanations are in order concerning the material found in this report.

- The terms "Hispanic" and "Spanish Origin" are used interchangeably.
- Most charts present data so that the total Wisconsin population can be compared with the total Hispanic population in Wisconsin. Hispanics are included in the total Wisconsin population.
- Heritage was determined by the U.S. Census Bureau from responses to the following question.

  Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?

  ( ) No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
  ( ) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano
  ( ) Yes, Puerto Rican
  ( ) Yes, Cuban
  ( ) Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic

  Thus, the heritage classification used in this report is based on the answers given by individuals on the Census forms.

  Heritage may refer to any of the following characteristics, depending on how each person defines it: ancestry, nationality, lineage, country of birth, country of birth for one or both parents, or ethnicity.

- Most charts present comparable data for the major Hispanic heritage groups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban. The remaining people are placed in a residual category, labeled "Other Hispanics" or "Other Spanish Origin." This category includes persons whose origins are mostly from other countries of Central and South America, the Caribbean, and Spain, as well as persons who generally identify themselves as Spanish, Hispanic or Latino.
- Persons of Hispanic/Spanish origin may be of any race (white, black, Asian, American Indian, etc.).
- We have limited the material in this report to data available from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. We have utilized the published volumes as well as the summary files available on computer tapes. Very little additional data on Hispanics are available since 1980, and none with the richness of the Census material. The Demographic Services Center of the Wisconsin Department of Administration is preparing projections of the Hispanic population by age and sex for the year 1990. However, there are no data more current than 1980 on various economic, educational, social or housing conditions.
- Income data and poverty status are based on income earned or obtained in 1979, and thus are reported for 1979 instead of 1980.
- Additional clarification of Census terms used in this report can be found in Appendix B, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Wisconsin. PC80-1-C51.
- National population trends for Hispanics are available in two Census Bureau publications: *Conditions of Hispanics in America Today*, 1984 (GPO #003-024-05700-0, Price $1.75) and *Nosotros. . . We. . .*, 1985 (GPO #003-024-05695-0, Price $1.50). Both are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Hispanics in Wisconsin

Hispanics by County

The Bureau of the Census reports that 62,972 Spanish Origin or Hispanic persons resided in Wisconsin in 1980. As shown in Chart 1, this population is highly concentrated in the southeastern corner of the state, bordering on the state of Illinois. More than three out of four Hispanics in Wisconsin reside in seven counties: Milwaukee, Racine, Waukesha, Kenosha, Dane, Walworth and Sheboygan (see Chart 2). Every county in Wisconsin contains some Hispanics, but the numbers are much smaller in counties outside the southeast portion of the state. Appendix Table A1 lists the Hispanic population in every county.

Chart 1. **Hispanic Population in Wisconsin: 1980**

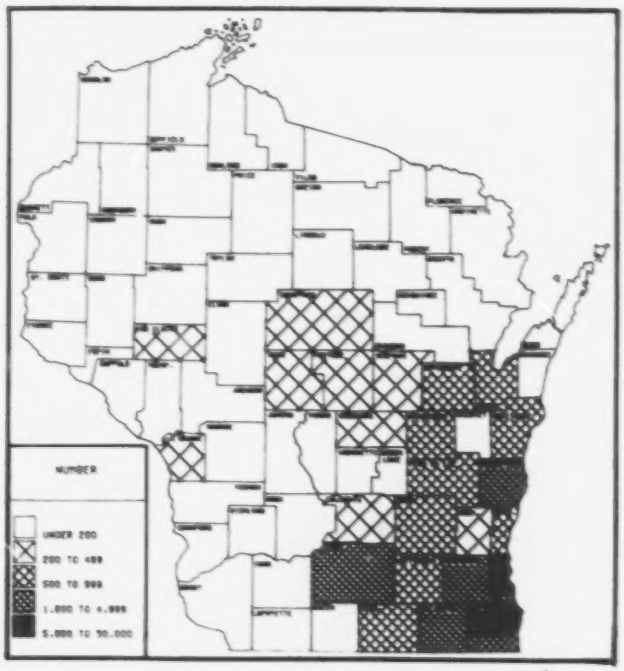
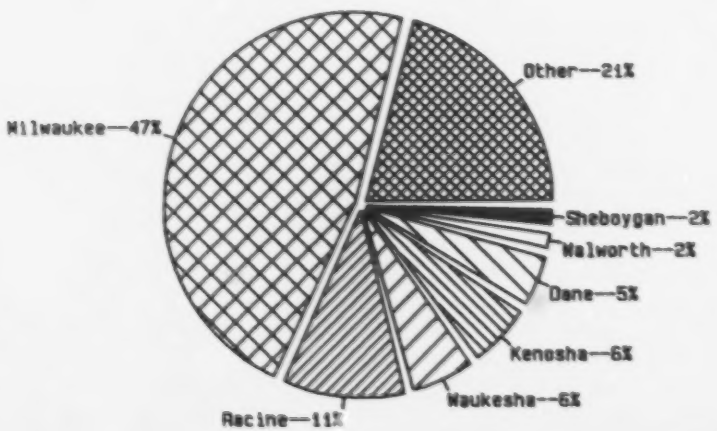


Chart 2. **Hispanics by County, Wisconsin: 1980**



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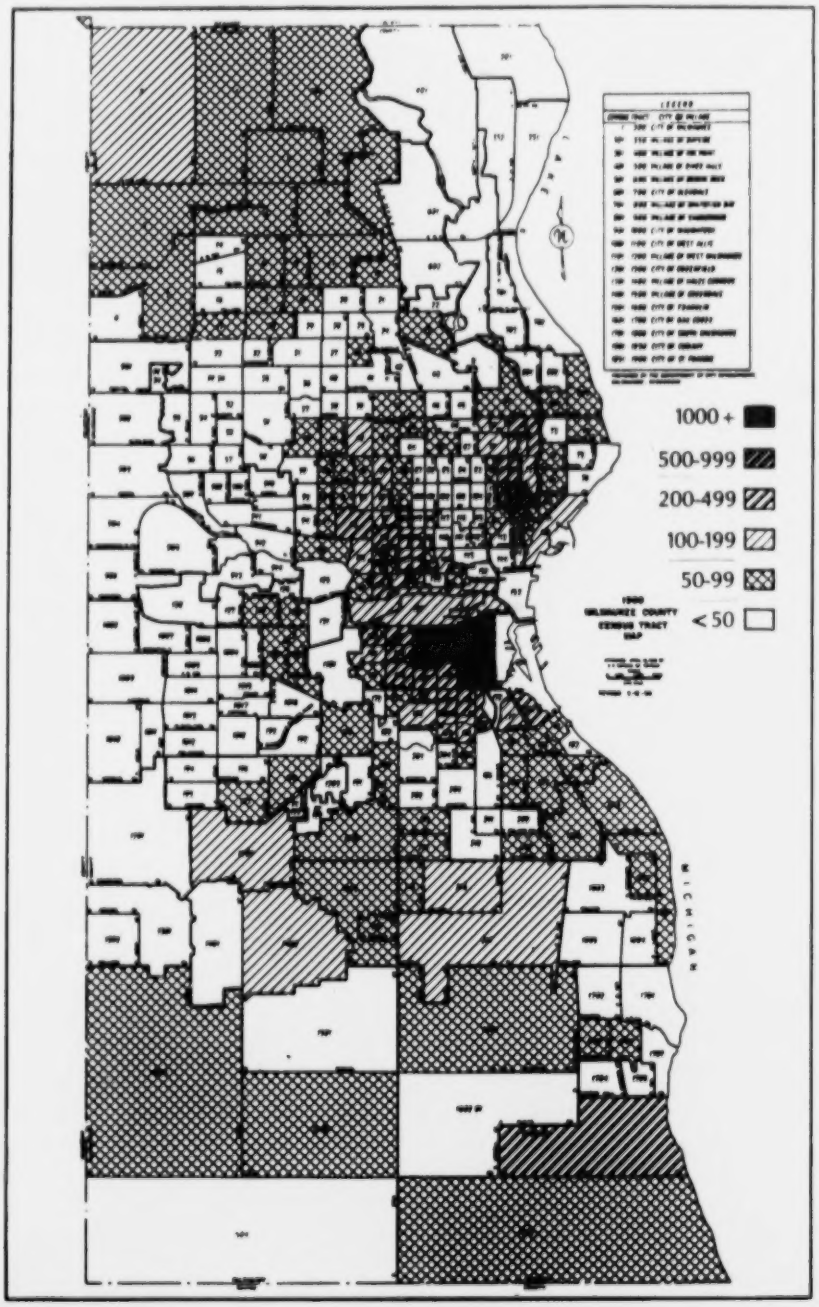
Hispanics in Milwaukee

Hispanics in Milwaukee are concentrated on the near south side, bounded by South 23rd Street on the west, Pierce Street on the north, First Street on the east, and Becher Street on the south. There is an additional center of concentration on the north side, just west of the Milwaukee River, between Holton and Humboldt Streets, bounded by Brown Street on the south and Wright Street on the north (see Chart 3). Hispanics on the south side include greater numbers of Mexican heritage persons, while those concentrated on the north side are more likely to be of Puerto Rican heritage. Cubans tend to live further from the center of the city. The Other Hispanic groups are dispersed throughout the city and the suburbs.

Chart 3. **Hispanics in Milwaukee Census Tracts: 1980**



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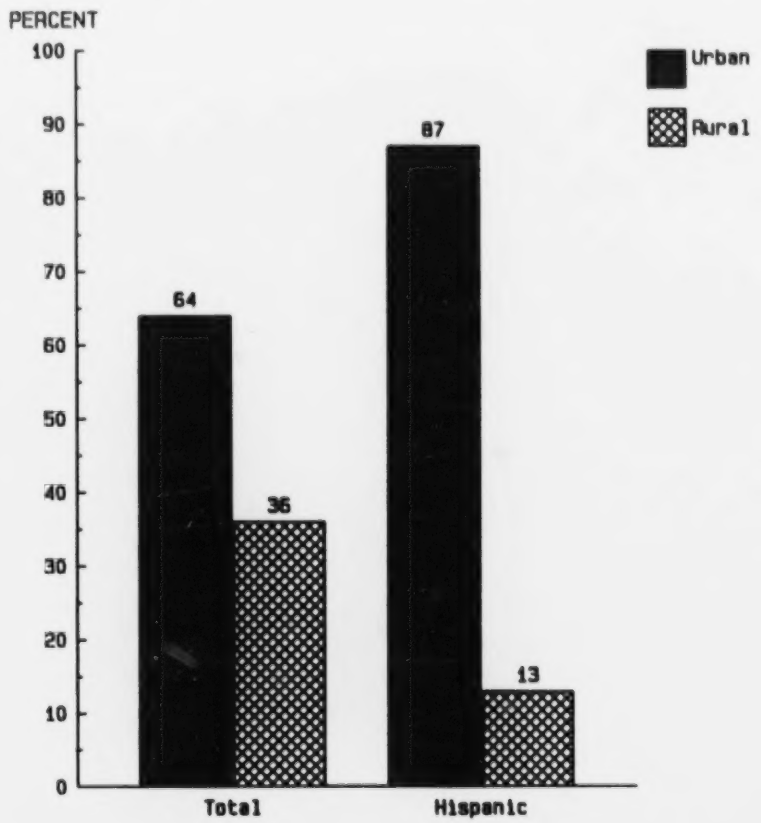
Urban/Rural Residence

Hispanics are largely metropolitan dwellers, concentrated in the largest cities. This trend is true for Wisconsin as well as the rest of the United States. Eighty-seven percent of Wisconsin Hispanics reside in urban areas, compared to 64 percent of the total population. On the other hand, only 13 percent of Hispanics live in rural areas, compared to 36 percent of the total population. Chart 4 graphically displays these comparisons.

It should be noted that the Census does not include the majority of migrant agricultural workers in Wisconsin, most of whom are Hispanics. This omission is because most migrant workers are not living in the state on April 1, when the Census count is taken.

Chart 4. **Urban/Rural Residence of Total and Hispanic Populations, Wisconsin: 1980.**

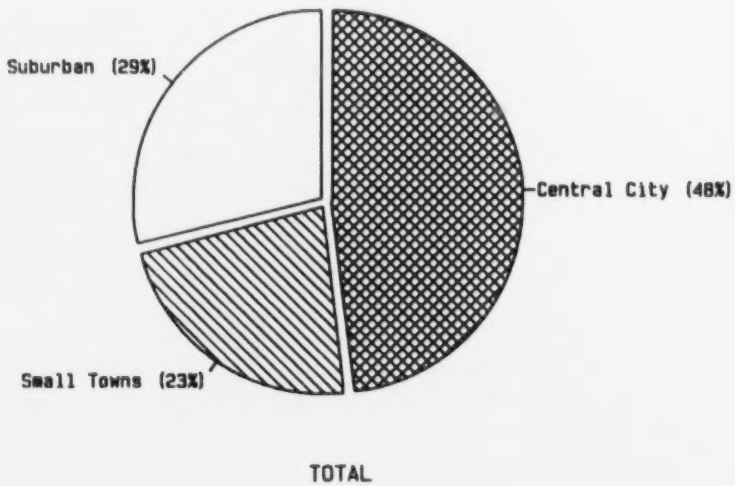


Urban/Rural Residence

Not only are Hispanics concentrated in urban areas, but they are highly concentrated within the central cities, as shown in Chart 5. About 74 percent of Wisconsin's Hispanic urban residents reside in central cities, compared to 48 percent of the total urban population. This concentration also occurs at the national level.

Conversely, only 17 percent of urban Hispanics live in the suburbs, compared to 29 percent of the total urban population. The smallest proportion of urban Hispanics (9 percent) live in Wisconsin's small towns—defined as other urban places with 2,500 or more people; this compares to 23 percent of the total population.

Chart 5. **Type of Residence for Total and Hispanic Urban Populations, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Hispanic Identification

Heritage

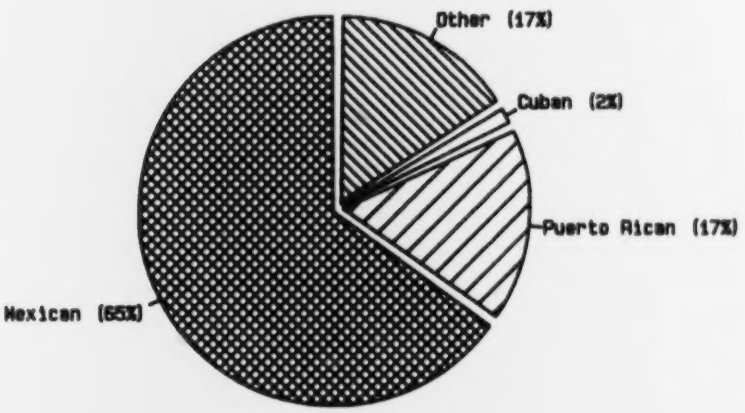
The Hispanic population can be divided into three sub-groups which represent three distinct ethnic identities among Hispanics. These groups are Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban; all other Hispanics are combined in a fourth group for this report. The "Other Hispanics" group includes mostly persons who claim ethnic identity from Central or South America, the Caribbean or Spain. Appendix Table A1 lists the heritage groups and the county population for each group.

In Wisconsin, the largest proportion of Spanish Origin persons is of Mexican heritage (65 percent, or 41,000 persons), followed in equal proportion by the Puerto Rican and Other Spanish Origin groups (17 percent, or 10,500 each). The Cuban group is much smaller, about 1,000 persons, representing only 1.6 percent of all Hispanics (see Chart 6).

In terms of geographic distribution, Puerto Ricans are the most highly concentrated group, with 77 percent residing in Milwaukee County. This county also contains the largest proportion of the other heritage groups, but not in concentrations as great as for Puerto Ricans: 49 percent of Cubans, 42 percent of Mexicans and 34 percent of Other Hispanics live in Milwaukee County. The Mexican heritage group is much more dispersed than Puerto Ricans, residing in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties.

The county with the second largest concentration of Mexicans is Racine (15 percent). For Cubans and Other Hispanics the second largest concentration is in Dane County with 12 and 11 percent respectively. Appendix Table A1 contains the data used for these comparisons.

Chart 6. **Heritage of Hispanics, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Birthplace

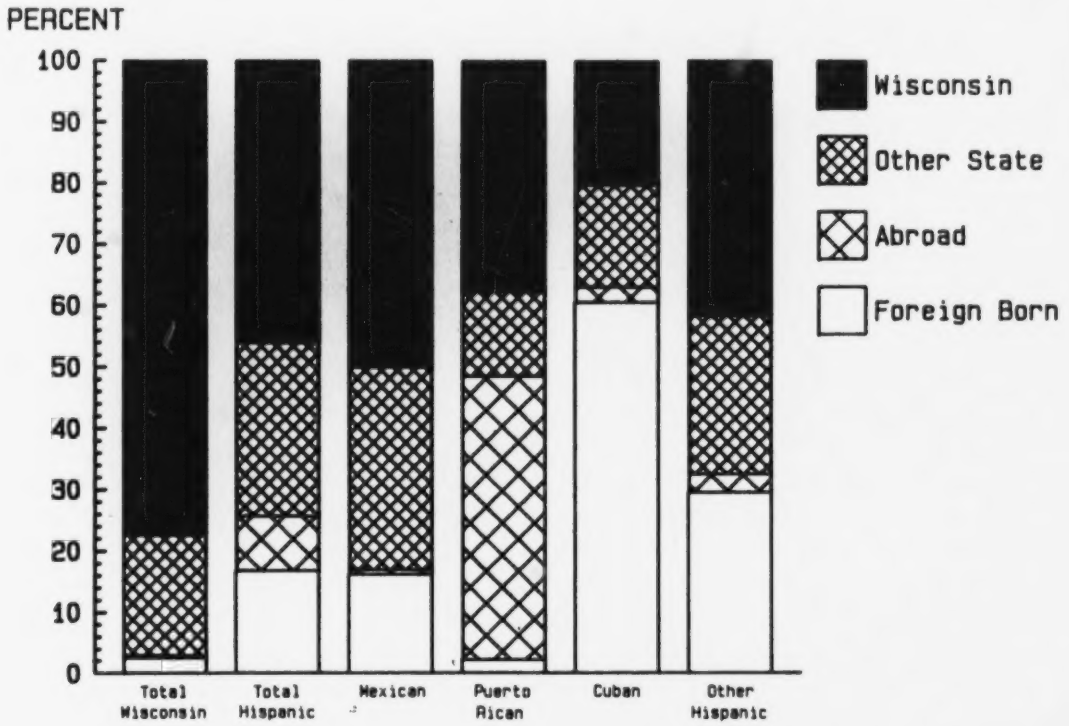
Over three-fourths of Wisconsin residents were born in Wisconsin, 20 percent were born in another state, and only 3 percent were born in other countries. The picture changes when looking at the Hispanic groups (see Chart 7). Overall, about 74 percent were born in the United States, 9 percent abroad (this means Puerto Rico and other territories), and 17 percent in other countries.

Among the Hispanic heritage groups, Mexicans most resemble other Wisconsin residents; the majority are native born: 50 percent were born in Wisconsin and 33 percent were born in another state. The remaining 17 percent were born in a foreign country, generally Mexico.

Among Puerto Ricans, 51 percent were born in Wisconsin or other states, and 46 percent were born abroad (Puerto Rico). A very small proportion were born elsewhere. Sixty-one percent of the Cuban population were not born in the United States. (The Census counted only Cubans living in the United States on April 1, 1980; thus, it did not report the large immigration that occurred in the summer of 1980.) Thirty-seven percent of those of Cuban heritage were born in the United States, and 2.5 percent were born abroad.

Of Other Hispanic people, 68 percent were born in the United States, with 42 percent born in this state and 26 percent in other states. A sizeable 30 percent were foreign born, and 3 percent were born abroad.

Chart 7. **Birthplace of Total Population and Hispanics by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Migration to Wisconsin

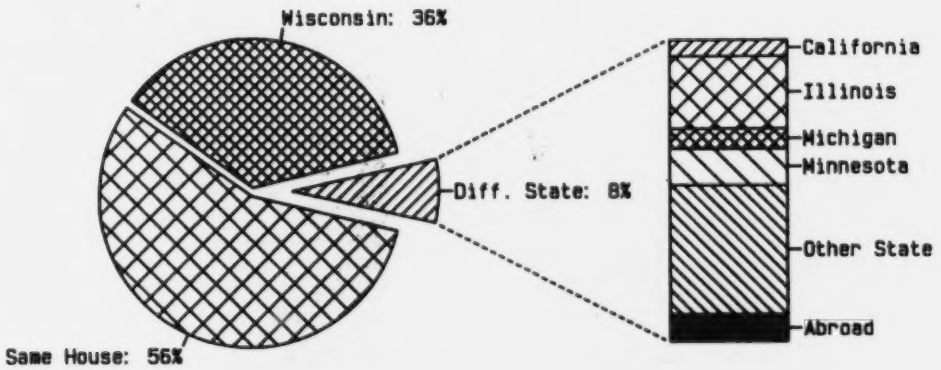
The 1980 Census asked where each person lived in 1975; this information is available only for persons 5 years and older in 1980. Chart 8 indicates that 56 percent of Wisconsin residents lived in the same house in both 1975 and 1980, and an additional 36 percent lived in a different house within Wisconsin. Thus, a total of 92 percent of Wisconsin's 1980 residents also lived here in 1975. Only 8 percent lived in a different state or abroad. About 80 percent of Wisconsin's 1980 Hispanic population lived in Wisconsin in 1975, with 40 percent in the same house. Twenty percent lived in a different state or abroad. Appendix Table A2 provides further information.

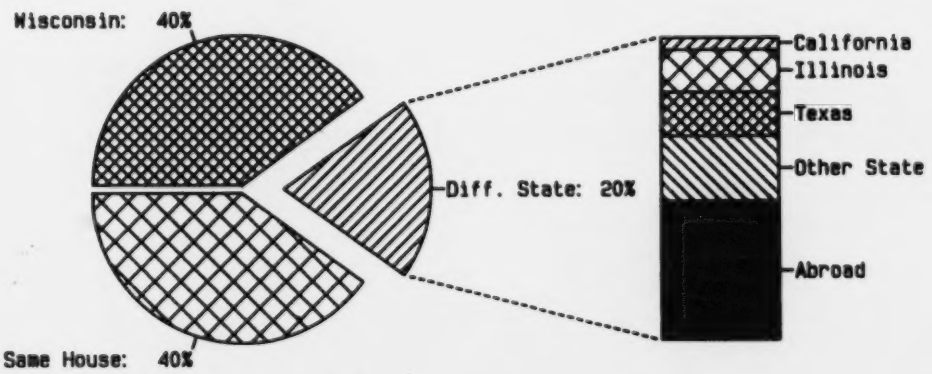
The 20 percent of Hispanics who lived outside of Wisconsin in 1975 came primarily from abroad (mainly Puerto Rico), Texas, Illinois and California. Among Wisconsinites who lived in a different state in 1975, many lived in neighboring states. These data indicate that Hispanics are more likely to have moved to Wisconsin recently and to have come from greater distances.

The 1980 Census also gives some information about Hispanics who had lived in Wisconsin in 1975 and were living outside of the state in 1980. They moved to Texas, California, Illinois, Florida, New York, and other states as well as to Puerto Rico.

The Census does not ask about place of residence more than five years ago. Historically, there have been several important migrations of Hispanics into the Midwest. These patterns are different for each heritage group. The largest migration of Mexicans occurred from the South to the North during the 1950s and 1960s as a response to limited job opportunities in the South as agriculture became more industrialized and as employment opportunities in the northern industrial metropolitan areas expanded. Cubans, as political refugees, began arriving in the Midwest during the 1950s. Puerto Ricans also started migrating to the Midwest from the island of Puerto Rico and from the New York metropolitan area during the 1950s. The stream coming from the New York City area was particularly strong during the last two decades, when job opportunities worsened.

Chart 8. **Migration of Total and Hispanic Persons to Wisconsin, 1975-1980.**





Age and Sex

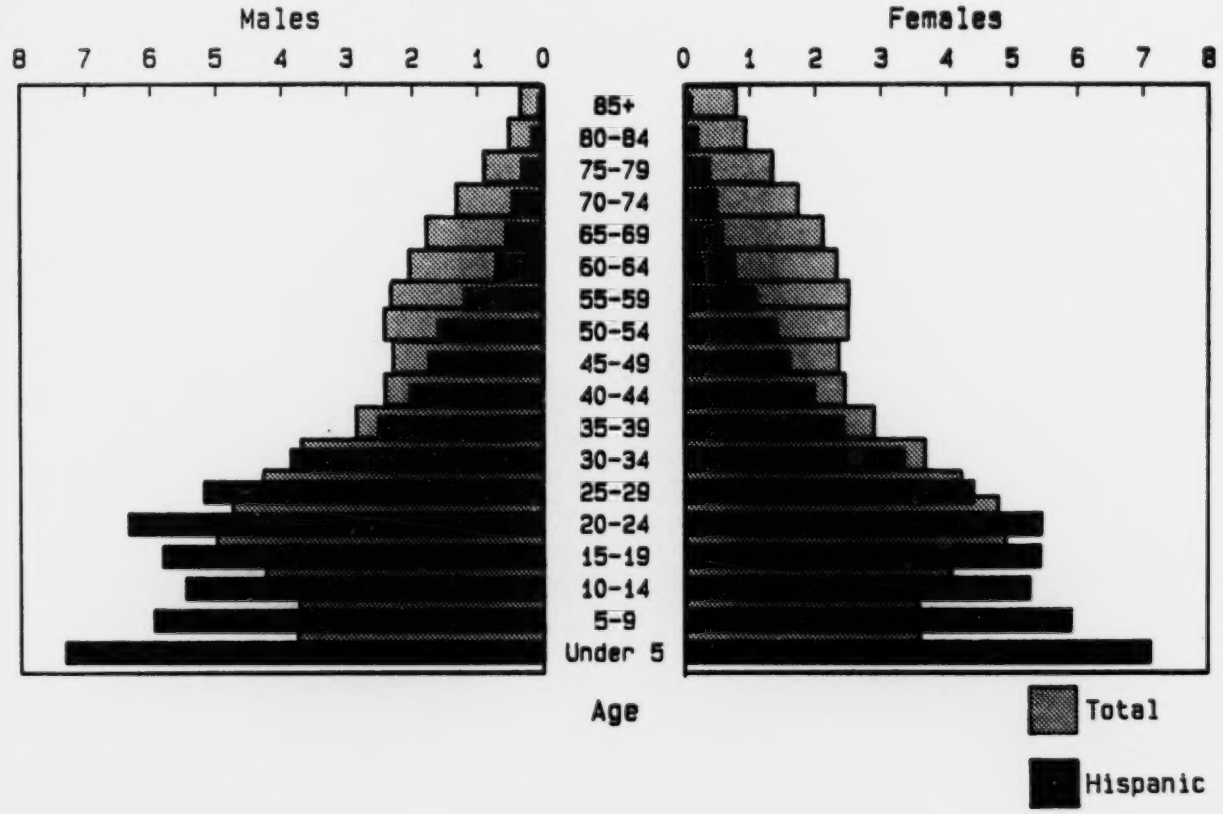
Population Pyramid

Chart 9 contrasts the age/sex distribution of the Hispanic population with the total Wisconsin population. Hispanics have a greater proportion of younger persons, while the total Wisconsin population has a greater proportion of older persons. A young population generally results from high fertility rates, and the Spanish Origin population is characterized by the highest fertility rates in the United States. Although Hispanic fertility has been declining during the past two decades, the white population also has had a steady decline, so the difference between them has stayed fairly constant.

About 15 percent of all Hispanics are under 5 years of age, while only seven percent of the total population is in this age group. Almost 50 percent of Hispanics are under 20 years of age, compared to 33 percent of the total population. The proportion of individuals in the older ages is smaller among Hispanics than among the total population. Fewer than 3 percent of Hispanics are 65 years and older; whereas the proportion in the total population is four times larger, or 12 percent. (See Appendix Table A3 for details about the heritage groups.)

In terms of sex distribution, slightly more than half of the Hispanics are males, producing a sex ratio of 107 males for every 100 females. This is the reverse of the sex ratio for the total population—96 males for every 100 females. Among the Hispanic heritage groups, the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans have ratios of 110 and 107 males per 100 females respectively, while the Cubans and Other Spanish Origin group are closer to the total Wisconsin ratio with 95 and 94 males for every 100 females, respectively. Appendix Table A4 displays the proportions of males and females within each heritage group.

Chart 9. **Total and Hispanic Population by Age and Sex, Wisconsin: 1980.**

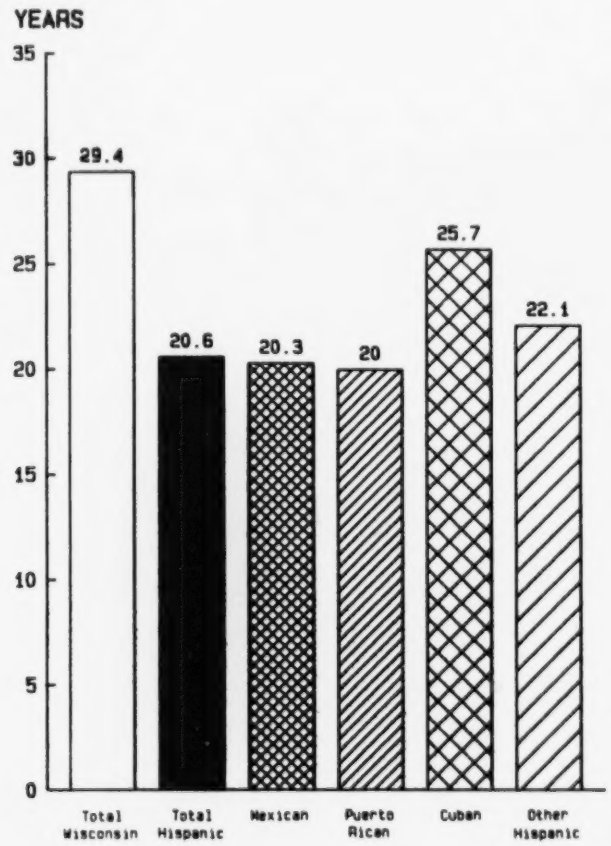


Median Age

The median age for all Hispanics is much lower (20.6 years of age) than that of the total population (29.4 years of age). The median ages of females and males in the Hispanic population are almost identical—20 years. This is not the case in the total population; the female median age is 30 years, the males' is 28. This contrast is due to the larger proportion of women than men in the older age groups.

Chart 10 presents median ages for the heritage groups. Mexicans and Puerto Ricans are the youngest groups, with medians of 20 years; the Other Hispanics' median is 22 years. Cubans are an older group with a median of 26 years.

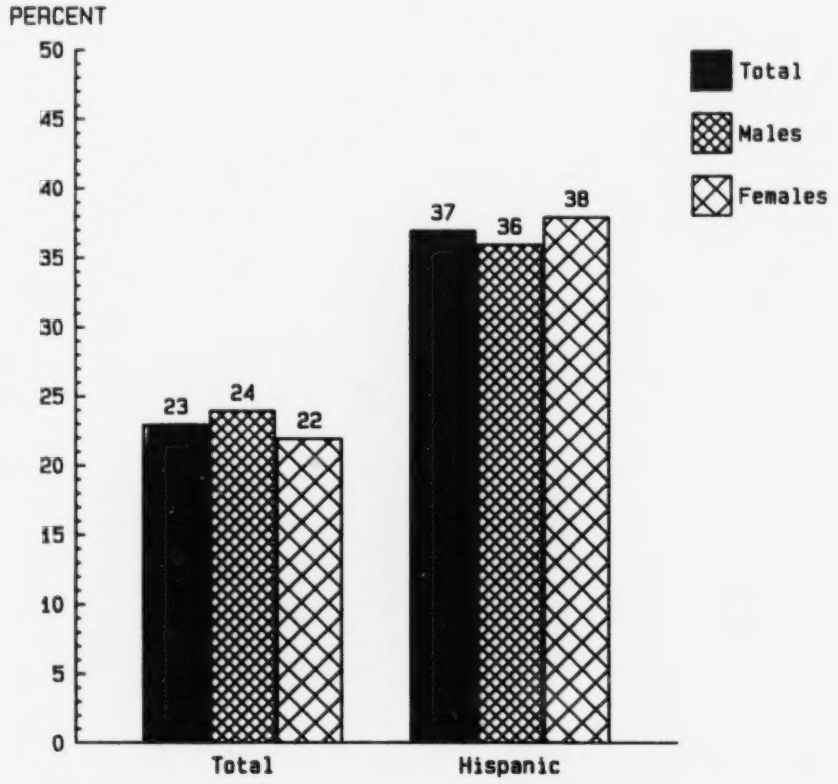
Chart 10. **Median Age of Total Population and Hispanics by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Children Under Age 15

The youthfulness of the Hispanic population is displayed in Chart 11. It clearly shows that 37 percent of the Hispanic population is under 15 years of age, compared to 23 percent of the total population.

Chart 11. **Total and Hispanic Population Under Age 15 by Sex, Wisconsin: 1980.**



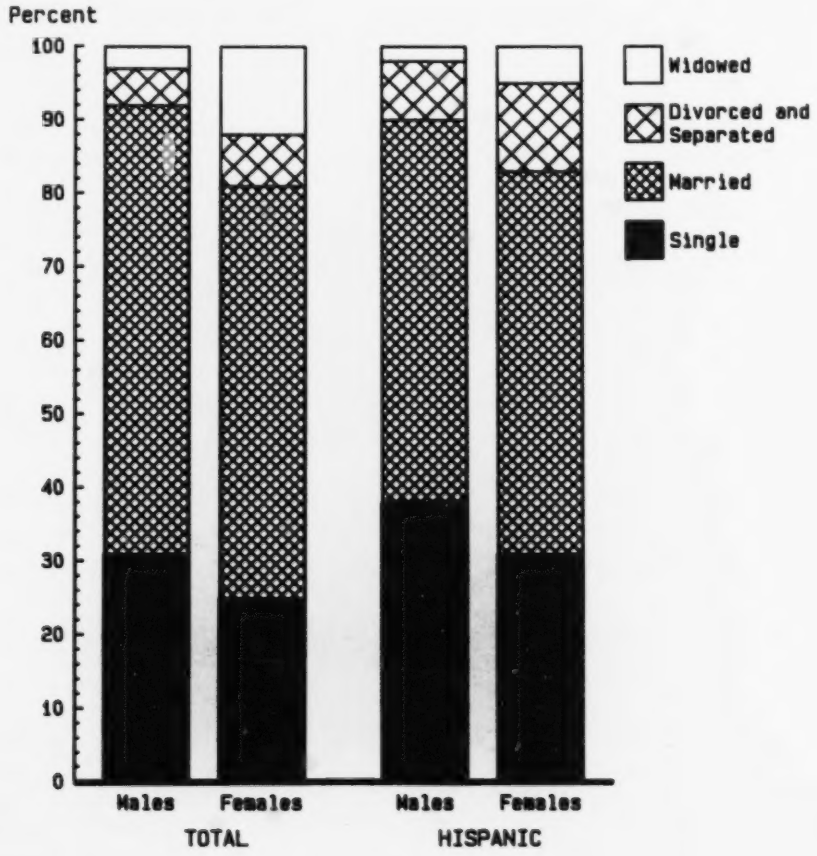
Families and Households

Marital Status by Sex

As can be expected because of its youthful age structure, a larger proportion of the Hispanic population than the total population is single (see Chart 12). Thirty-eight percent of Hispanic males and 31 percent of females are single, compared to 31 and 25 percent respectively in the total population. The proportion married among both males and females is higher in the total population than in the Spanish Origin group: 60 percent versus 52 percent among the males and 56 versus 52 percent among the females.

Significantly higher proportions of both male and female Hispanics are separated or divorced than within the total population. The greatest difference is between the female groups, with 12 percent of Hispanic women separated or divorced compared to 7 percent in the total female population. Finally, only a small proportion of Hispanics are widowed, compared to the total Wisconsin population. As stated above, this is because of the much smaller proportion of Hispanics in the oldest age groups. See Appendix Table A5 for more details about marital status.

Chart 12. **Marital Status by Sex for Total and Hispanic Population, Wisconsin: 1980.**

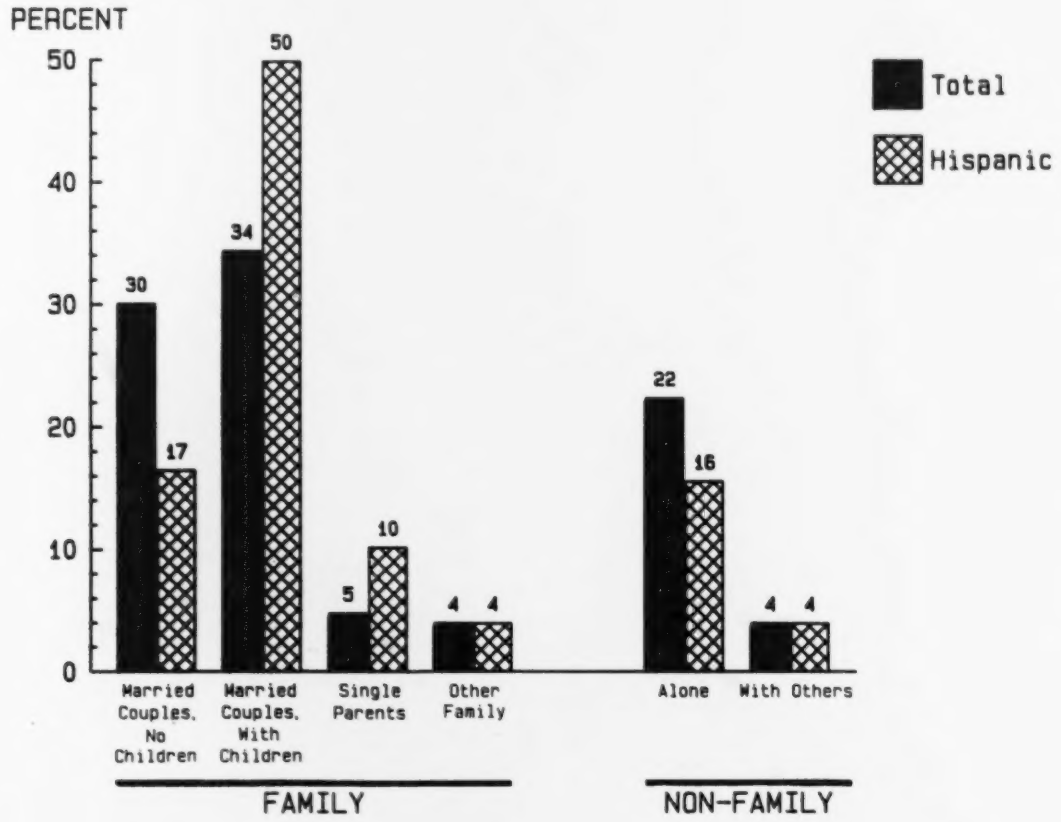


Living Arrangements

Cultural and socio-economic characteristics are clearly reflected in the way persons live in their community. The Census shows that 80 percent of Hispanic households are families, compared to 73 percent of total Wisconsin households. Thus, a lower proportion of Hispanic households are non-family households, that is, persons who live alone or with someone not related by marriage, blood or adoption. For both the total population and Hispanics, those living alone outnumber those living with unrelated individuals by about 4 to 1. The right side of Chart 13 displays the non-family households and the left side displays types of family households.

Chart 13 shows that 50 percent of Hispanic married couples have children under age 18, compared to 34 percent of the total population. Furthermore, the proportion of single parents among Hispanics is double that of the total population (10 percent versus 5 percent). Only 17 percent of married couples have no children, compared to 30 percent of the total population. This latter group consists of young couples without children, and older couples whose children have left home. The numbers of each type of household are listed in Appendix Table A6.

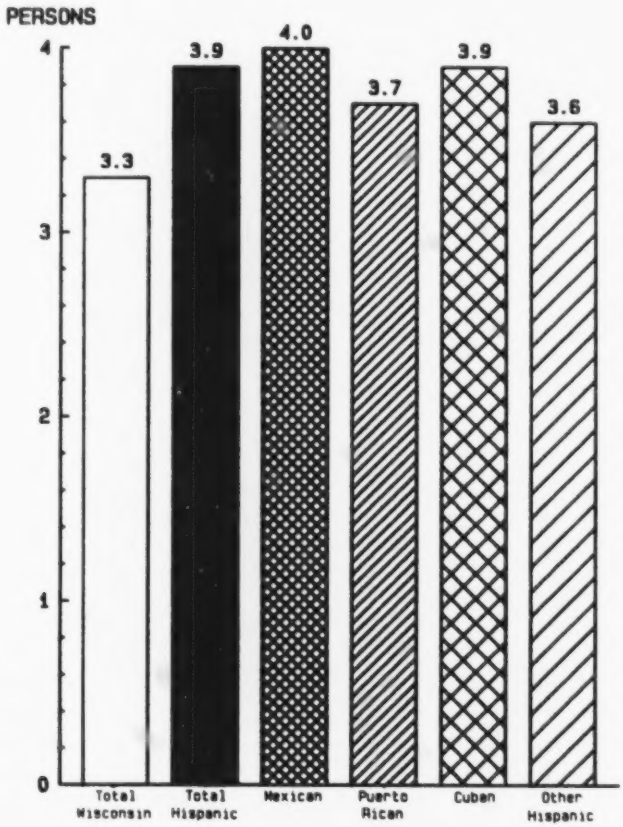
Chart 13. **Types of Family and Non-Family Living Arrangements in Total and Hispanic Households, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Family Size

Hispanic families are larger than the families of the total Wisconsin population. This is demonstrated by a larger average number of persons per family among Hispanics than in the families of the total population (3.9 compared to 3.3 persons). Hispanic heritage groups do not differ substantially in terms of family size. Mexican families tend to be slightly larger, followed by the Cuban, Puerto Rican and Other Hispanic persons (see Chart 14).

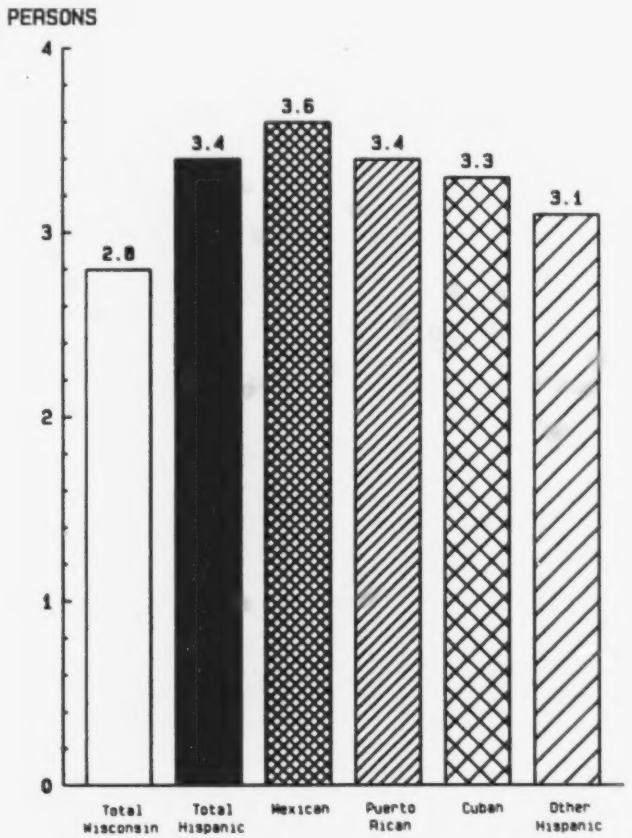
Chart 14. **Average Number of Persons in Total and Hispanic Families by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Household Size

The Bureau of the Census defines a household as all the people occupying one housing unit (one place intended for separate occupancy). As shown in Chart 13, households are classified as family and non-family households. The majority contain various types of families; the minority are non-family households—persons living alone or with a non-relative. The average size of Hispanic households, independent of family status, is larger than the average for Wisconsin's population (3.4 persons versus 2.8 persons, respectively). The largest households are found among the Mexicans, as shown in Chart 15.

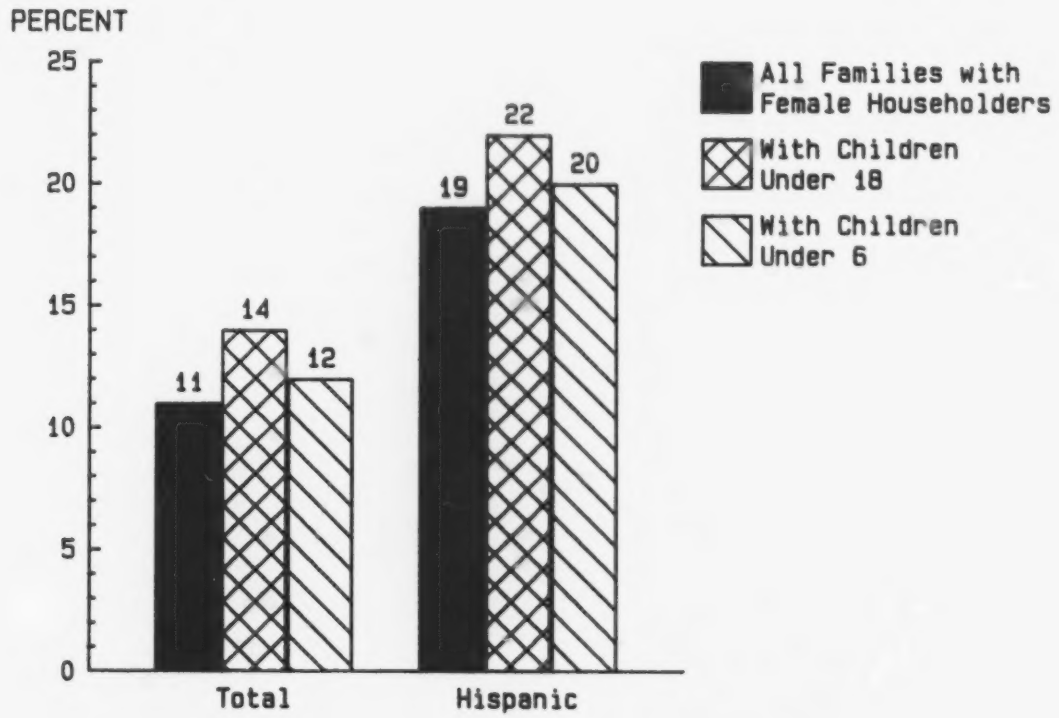
Chart 15. **Average Number of Persons in Total and Hispanic Households by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Female Householders

In the late 1970s and early 1980s there was a widespread increase in the prevalence of households headed by women,* both at the national and the state level. The highest proportions of female-headed households are found among minority groups. In Wisconsin in 1980, about 19 percent of Hispanic family households are headed by women, compared to 11 percent for the total population (see Chart 16). The proportion is even higher among households with children. About one out five Hispanic households with children is headed by a woman, compared to one out of seven for the total population. Moreover, the average number of children per family is greater among Hispanics than non-Hispanics.

Chart 16. **Total and Hispanic Families with Female Householders by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1980.**



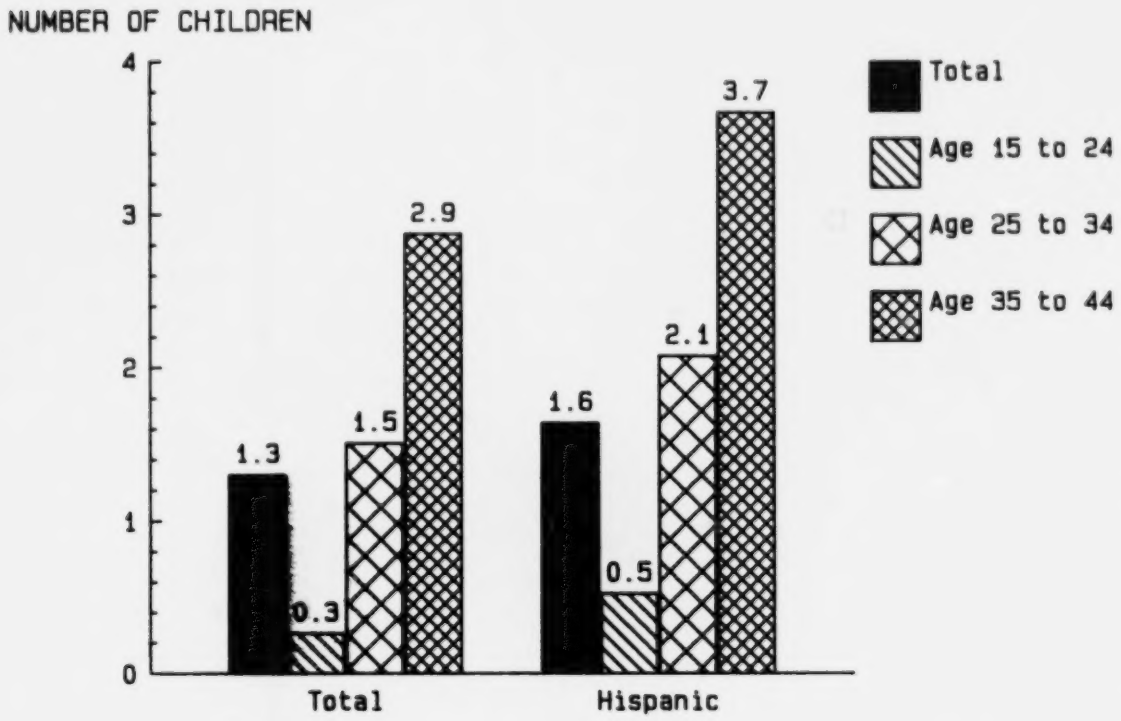
* The 1980 Census did not use the term "head" of family, but rather asked each household to designate a "householder," or person who was responsible for paying the rent or mortgage. If the householder was a woman with children, who had no spouse present, the unit was defined as a "family maintained by a woman." We refer to these as "female-headed households" or "families with female householders" in this report.

Number of Children Ever Born

Fertility rates of Hispanic women are higher than those of the total female population. Chart 17 shows the average number of children born to women in three age groups. Hispanic women who are 15 to 24 years old have a mean number of children ever born of 0.5, compared to a mean of 0.3 for the comparable group of Wisconsin women. Women who are 25 to 34 years of age, the most active of childbearing years, display a sharper difference: Hispanic women have had 2.1 children, compared to 1.5 for Wisconsin women. Among older women 35 to 44 years old, the corresponding averages are 3.7 children for Hispanics and 2.9 children for all women.

Although not shown here, Census data indicate that women of Mexican heritage have the highest mean number of children ever born (1.8), followed by Puerto Rican women (1.7), and Other Hispanic women (1.2). The lowest mean number of children (0.5) is reported by the Cuban women, who have a lower fertility rate than that of the total population (1.3).

Chart 17. **Average Number of Children Ever Born to Total and Hispanic Women by Age, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Education

Years of School Completed

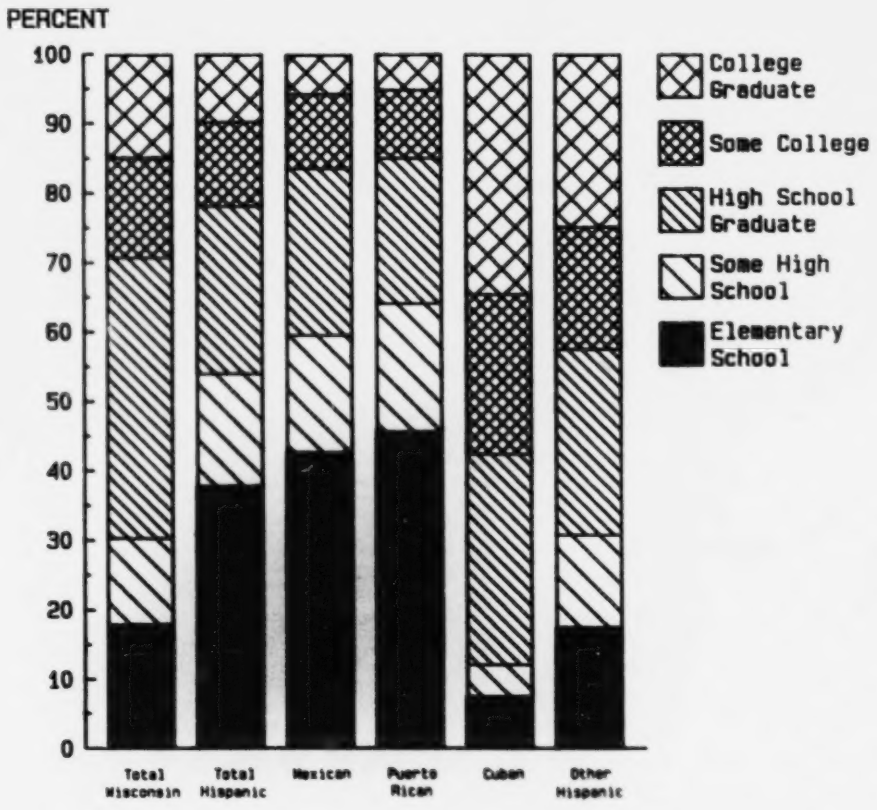
Years of school completed is utilized as a good indicator of socioeconomic status, since it predicts income levels and reflects general levels of living. In the 1980 Census, Hispanic adults reported fewer years of school completed than the total Wisconsin population.

Chart 18 shows that 38 percent of Hispanics reported having only an elementary school education, compared to 18 percent of Wisconsin adults; and only 22 percent of Hispanics attended college, compared to 29 percent of the total population. (See Appendix Table A7 for details.) These disparities widen when looking at specific Hispanic groups. The majority of Hispanics—the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans—completed less schooling than the total Hispanic group: only 16 percent and 15 percent of these groups, respectively, achieved some college. Also, larger proportions of each group obtained only elementary level schooling.

The Cuban population contrasts sharply with other Hispanic heritage people. Only 12 percent of this group have not graduated from high school, and 35 percent are college graduates. The Cuban group consists mainly of professionals, managers and other highly educated people.

The Other Spanish Origin group also appears to be a more educated group. About 42 percent went to college, with 25 percent obtaining a college degree. This is probably due to the diverse composition of this group: 30 percent are foreign born persons, many of whom emigrated from their country of origin with a higher level of schooling.

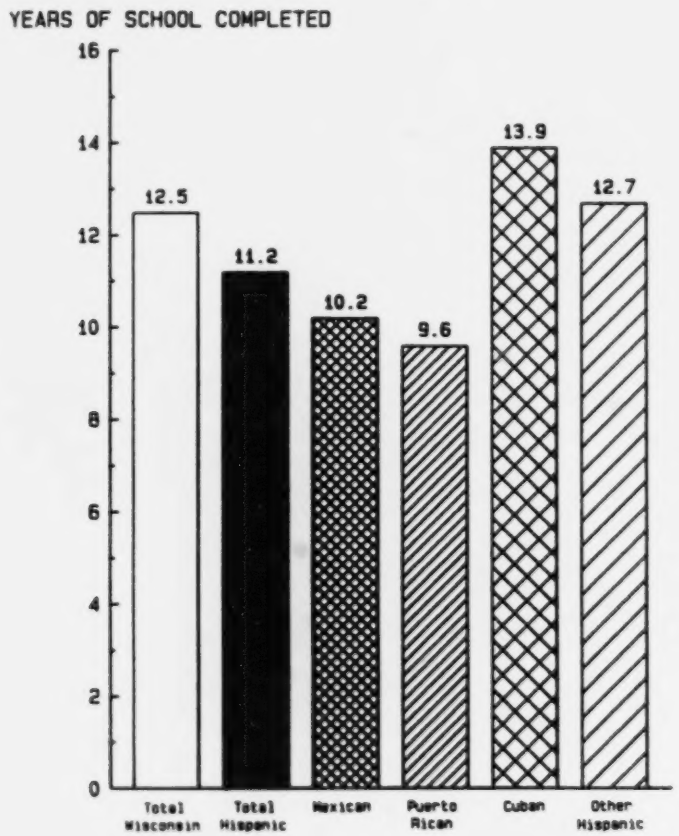
Chart 18. **Years of School Completed by Total and Hispanic Persons 25 Years and Over by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Years of School Completed

The median educational attainment for the adult Hispanic population is 11.2 years, over one year lower than that of the Wisconsin adult population (see Chart 19). As noted in Chart 18, the Hispanic average conceals wide disparities among the various heritage groups. Puerto Ricans have the lowest level of educational attainment, 9.6 years; Mexicans follow with 10.2 years. Cubans and Other Hispanics have achieved, on the average, higher educational attainment than that of all Wisconsinites. As mentioned above, the higher level of education achieved by Cubans and Other Hispanics is due, in part, to their economic status in their countries of origin, before they immigrated to the United States.

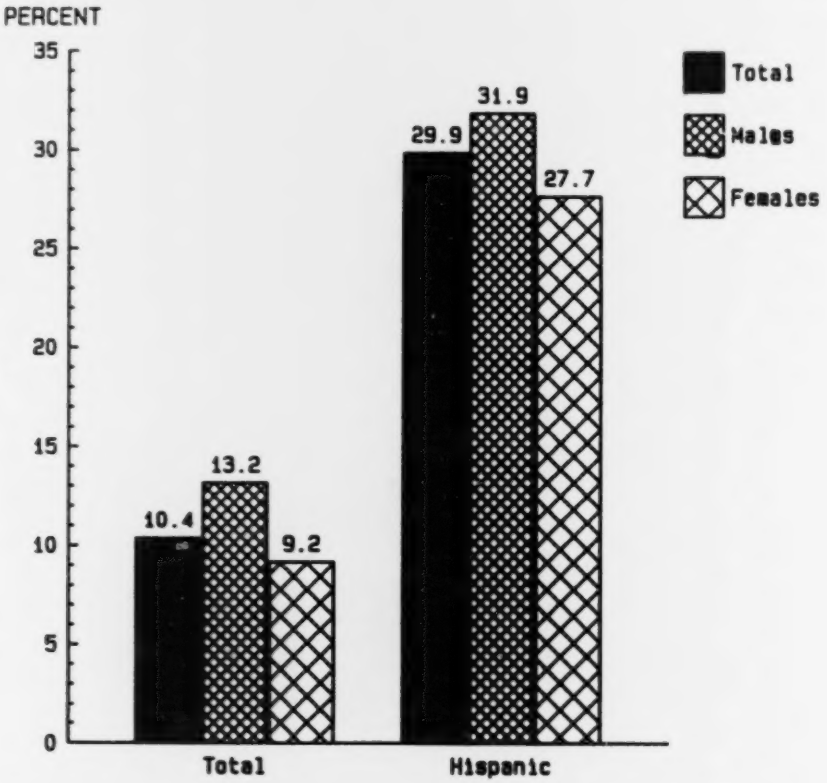
Chart 19. **Median Years of School Completed by Total and Hispanic Persons 25 Years and Over by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



School Dropouts

In general, the greater the educational and training experience of a group, the higher the probability of better jobs and salaries for the group. An important indicator of future educational attainment is the high level of dropout rates among young Hispanics aged 16 to 21. The proportion lacking a high school degree and not enrolled in school among both male and female Hispanics is three times greater than in the total population. It also can be seen in Chart 20 that for both the total population and Hispanics, the drop out rate among males is higher than among females.

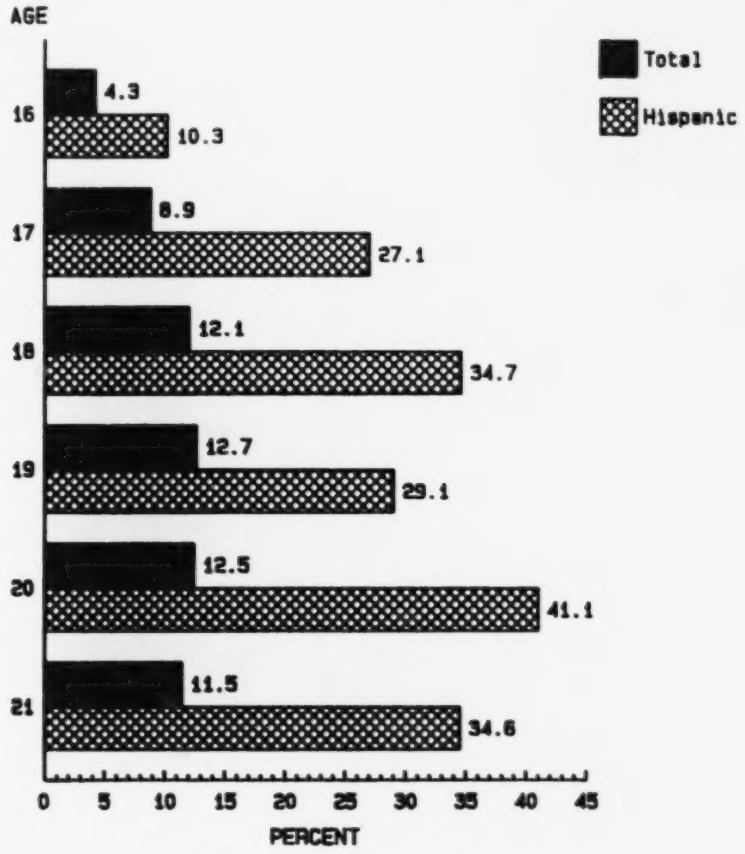
Chart 20. **Total and Hispanic Persons Aged 16–21 Not Enrolled in School and Lacking a High School Diploma by Sex, Wisconsin: 1980.**



School Dropouts

Chart 21 shows that the proportion of dropouts among young Hispanic adults jumps to over 25 percent for those aged 17, to 35 percent for those aged 18, and to over 40 percent of those aged 20. Appendix Table A8 provides further information.

Chart 21. **Total and Hispanic Persons Aged 16–21 Not Enrolled in School and Lacking a High School Diploma by Age, Wisconsin: 1980.**



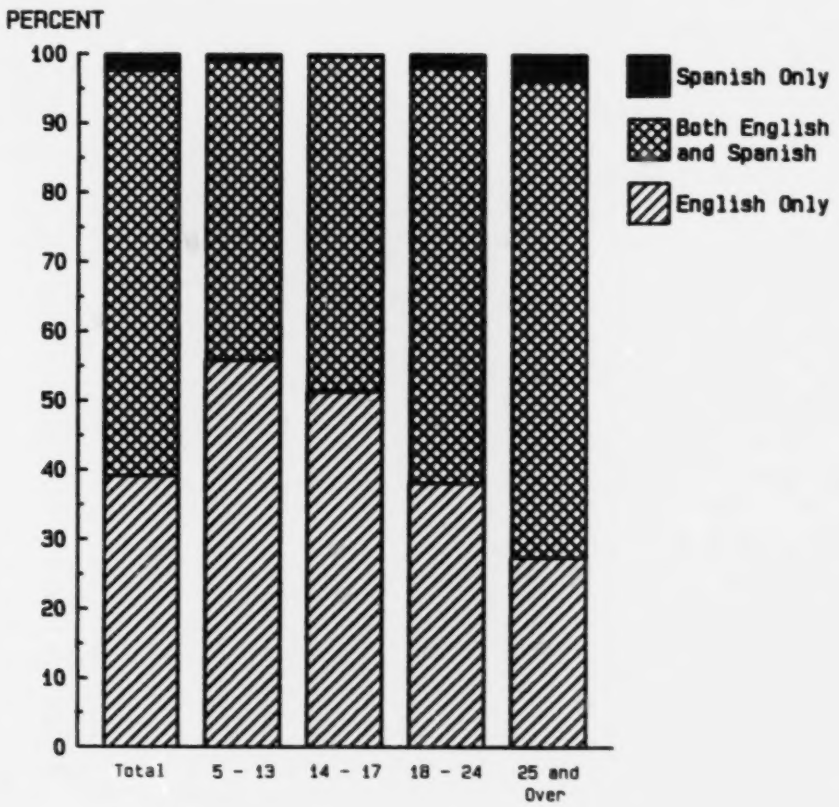
Language Spoken

The 1980 Census asked whether people spoke a language other than English at home. In Wisconsin, only 2.3 percent of Spanish Origin persons do not speak English at all. The proportion who do not speak English ranges from less than one percent of the children and youth, to 3.7 percent of adults.

On the other hand, 39 percent of Hispanics speak *only* English at home (see Chart 22). The younger the age group, the higher the proportion speaking only English at home. Over half of the children (aged 5 to 13) and youth (aged 14 to 17) speak only English. The proportion declines among young adults and adults 25 years and older (38 percent and 27 percent, respectively).

Bilingualism occurs more frequently among the older age groups. In general, the older the person, the more he/she speaks both English and Spanish at home. Forty-three percent of children aged 5 to 13 speak both languages at home, compared to 69 percent of adults 25 years and over. These statistics probably reflect the fact that many older adults are foreign born or of the first native born generation, and thus use the Spanish language more in their homes.

Chart 22. **Language Spoken at Home by Age for Hispanics, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Income

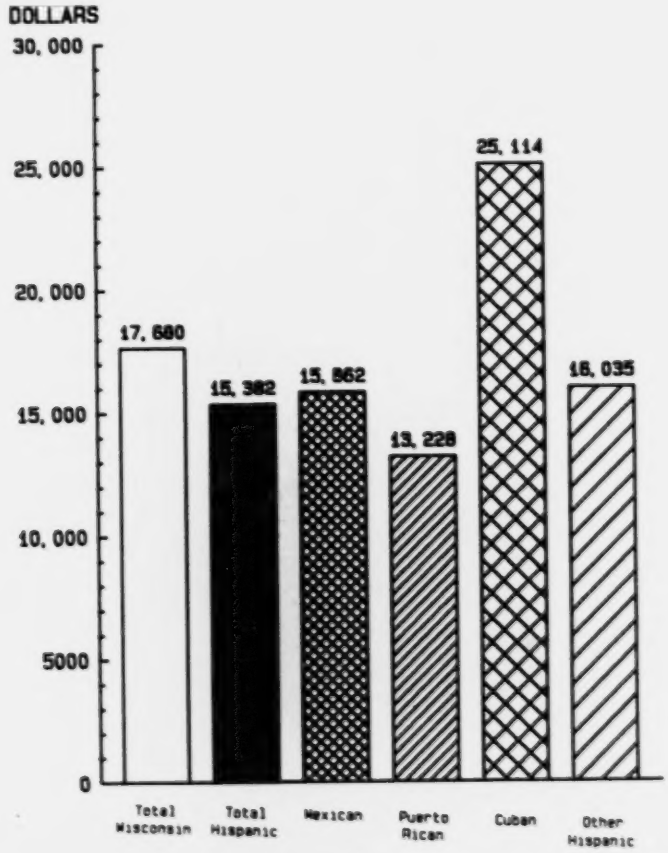
Median Household Income

Lacking a direct measure of wealth, income is the single best indicator of material well being. Median household incomes are displayed in Chart 23. The 1980 Census information reflects income for the whole year of 1979.* The median income of Hispanic households in 1979 is more than $2,000 lower than the median income of the total population (see Chart 23). This difference is especially significant when considering that the average household size among Hispanics is larger than that of the total population. Indeed, on the average, 3.4 persons live in a Hispanic household compared to 2.8 persons in a Wisconsin household.

Large median household income differences exist among Hispanic heritage groups, especially between the Cubans and the other groups. Wisconsin data reflect the sharp differences: Puerto Ricans have the lowest economic status with a median household income of $13,228. Mexicans follow with a median of $15,862 (despite their higher labor force participation rates, as will be noted later in this report). The Other Hispanic group, although having a similar proportion of high school graduates and median years of school completed as the total population, report a median household income lower than the total population ($16,035 versus $17,680).

The Cuban group reflects a very different story; their household median income is $25,114, far above the total population's median. Their position has a historical explanation. The Cuban population that was counted in the 1980 Census represents the wave of political immigrants who came to the United States during the 1950s and 1960s, during and after the Cuban revolution. They came from urban middle and upper class backgrounds, and were primarily educated professionals, managers and businessmen.

Chart 23. **Median Household Income for Total Population and Hispanics by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1979.**



* The median income of a household is based on the income of all persons 15 years old and over, both related and unrelated to the householder, who occupy a housing unit. All Census figures for income represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, real estate taxes, social security, Medicare payments, etc.

Median Income of Selected Groups

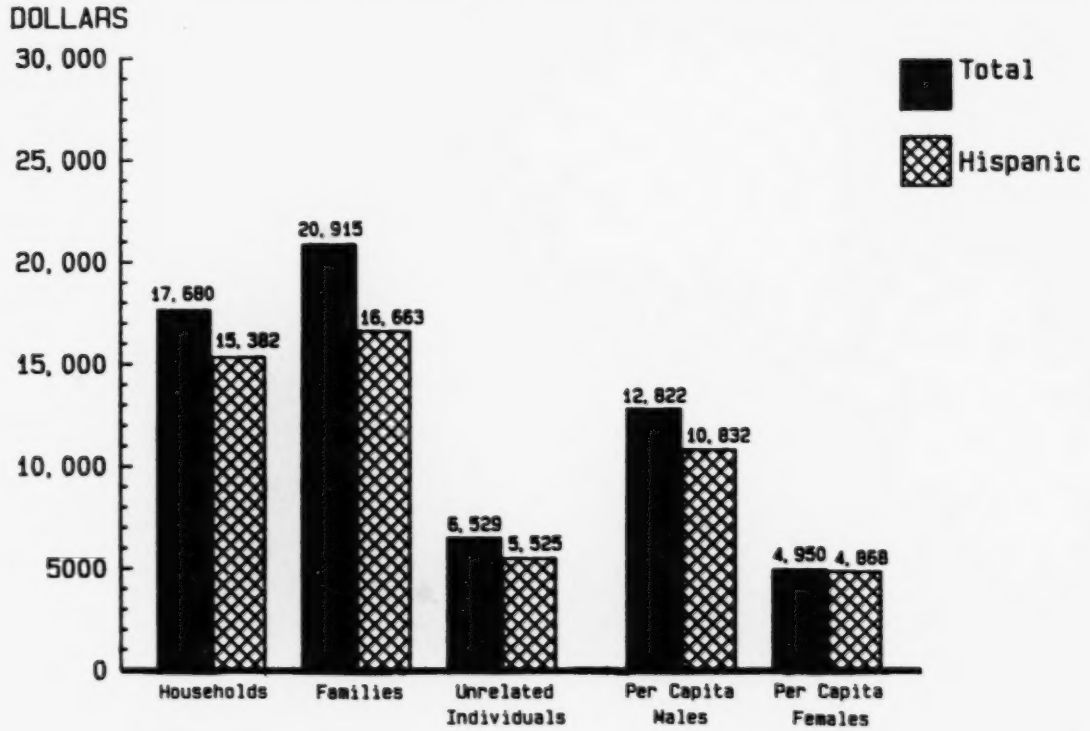
Chart 24 contrasts Hispanic and Wisconsin median incomes for various groups in the population: households, families, unrelated individuals, and males and females.* In all of these groups, the median income is lower for Hispanics than for the total Wisconsin population.

The disparity in median income between the total and the Hispanic populations is greatest when considering family income. As noted above, Hispanic families are, on average, larger than total Wisconsin families. Thus, there are a greater number of persons dependent on each Hispanic family income than depend on each family income in the total population. The median family income in 1979 for Hispanics was $16,663, compared to $20,915 for Wisconsin families. Puerto Ricans have a family income of $13,433, Mexicans $17,103, and the Other Hispanics $19,101, which are all lower than the total population's median family income. (See Appendix Table A9 for details.)

Unrelated individuals, those either living alone or with non-relatives, are generally characterized by a low economic status. This is apparent in their median income, which is $5,525 for Hispanics and $6,529 for the total population.

Comparing the male and female per capita income of Hispanics and the total population, it can be seen that Hispanic males have a lower income than male Wisconsinites; and females' per capita income of both populations is low and at the same level. When females are compared to males, the disparity in the total population is greater than among Hispanics. This is because the income of Hispanic males is lower than that of total Wisconsin males. Income is especially low for Puerto Rican and Mexican women. The income of Cuban women, although much lower than that of the Cuban males, is higher than the income of the total female population.

Chart 24. **Median Income of Selected Groups for Total and Hispanic Population, Wisconsin: 1979.**



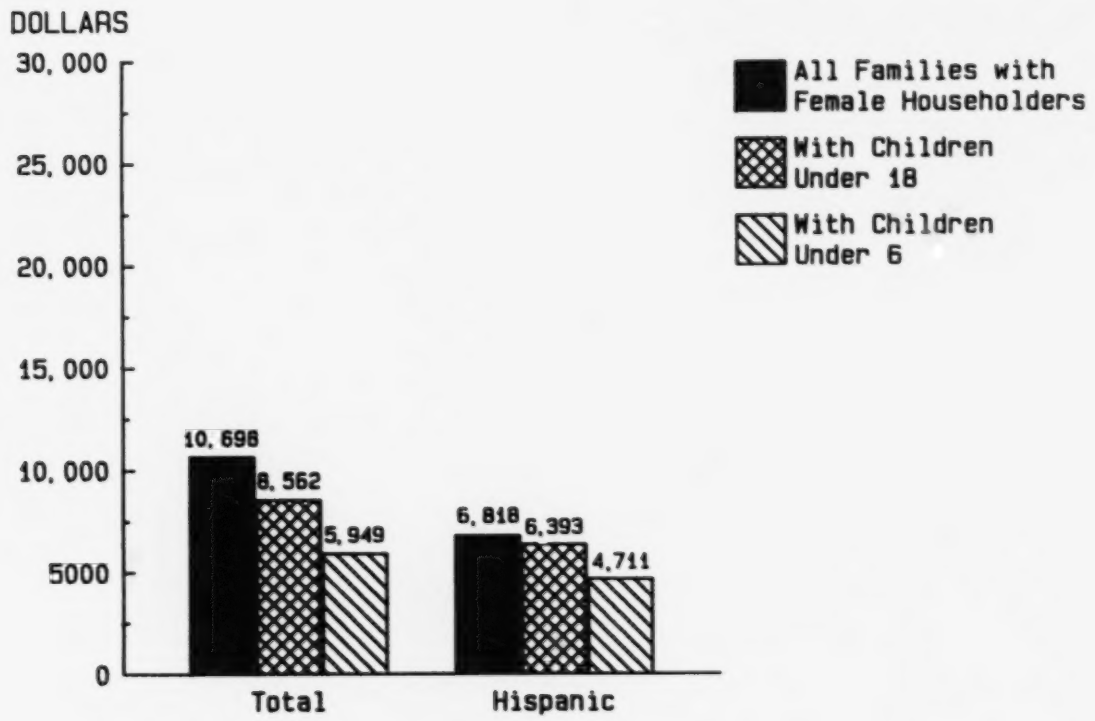
* Household income differs from family income in that it includes income received by all persons 15 years old and over occupying a housing unit, not just those related to the householder. Family income includes income earned by all persons 15 years old and over who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. Unrelated individuals are persons living alone or living with a non-relative; the figure represents the average of each person's income. Per capita income is calculated by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Median Income of Female Householders

If the median income of Hispanic households is substantially lower than other groups in Wisconsin, the median income of female-headed households is even lower, producing more of a gap between the populations. For both the Hispanic and total populations the lowest median incomes are found in female-headed families with children, particularly with children under six years of age. Hispanic and total population families headed by women are compared in Chart 25.

With respect to heritage, Puerto Rican female heads reported the lowest household income ($5,799), followed by Other Hispanics ($6,667), and then Mexicans ($7,595). The median income for Cuban women is actually higher than that for the total Wisconsin female-headed households ($11,875 compared to $10,698).

Chart 25. **Median Income of Total and Hispanic Families with Female Householders by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1979.**



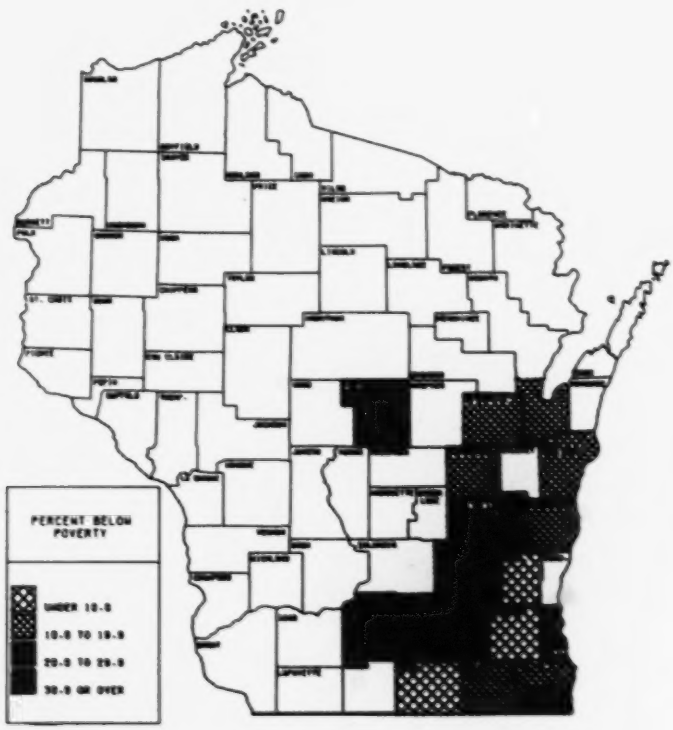
Poverty Status

Hispanics in Poverty by County

Almost one of five Hispanic persons, or 11,500, are living below the poverty level in Wisconsin, compared to 9 percent of the total state population who are below poverty level. The map in Chart 26 displays the proportion of Hispanics in poverty for each county. Portage County has the highest proportion in poverty (41 percent), followed by Milwaukee, Kenosha, Dane, Jefferson, Dodge and Fond du Lac counties, with 20 to 29 percent each.

The counties with 10 to 19 percent of Hispanics in poverty are: Walworth, Racine, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Outagamie and Winnebago. Rock, Waukesha, and Washington counties each have less than 10 percent impoverished. These figures cover only counties with more than 400 Hispanic persons (also see Appendix Table A10).

Chart 26. **Percent of Hispanics in Poverty, Wisconsin Counties: 1979.**

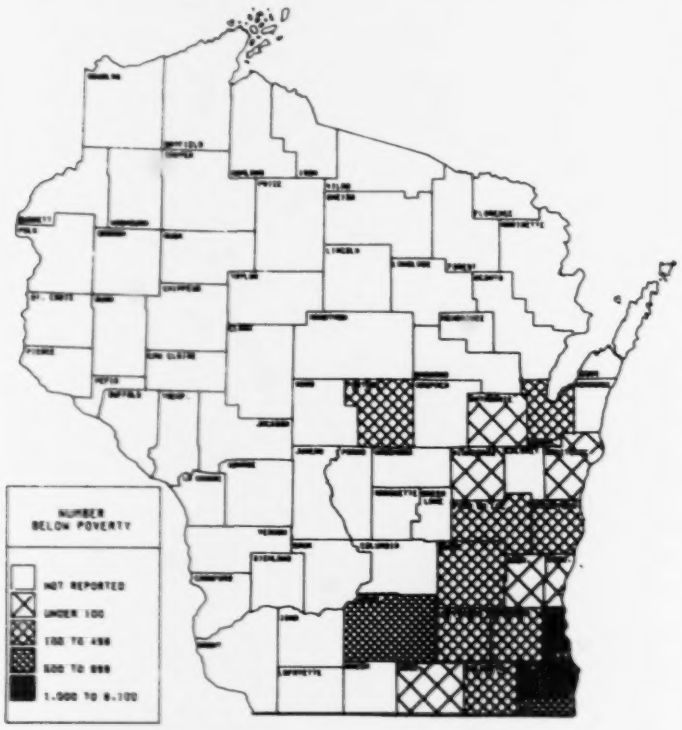


Note: Poverty status not determined for counties with less than 400 Hispanics.

Hispanics in Poverty by County

Chart 27 illustrates that the counties with the largest numbers of Hispanics in poverty* are those that have the largest Hispanic populations. These counties are: Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth and Dane.

Chart 27. **Number of Hispanic Persons in Poverty, Wisconsin Counties: 1979.**



Note: Poverty status not determined for counties with less than 400 Hispanics.

* The Census determines poverty levels for each family or unrelated individual according to how their income compares to an income threshold specific to their type and size of household. For example, a family of four members including two minor children was below poverty in 1979 if their income was less than $7,356. The following table gives the poverty income thresholds for families as determined for 1979.

Poverty Level Thresholds in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related Children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual)	$3,686									
under 65 years	3,774	3,774								
65 years and over	3,479	3,479								
2 persons	4,723									
householder under 65 years	4,876	4,858	5,000							
householder 65 years and over	4,389	4,385	4,981							
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844						
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382					
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525				
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512			
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429		
8 persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835	
9 or more persons	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	14,024

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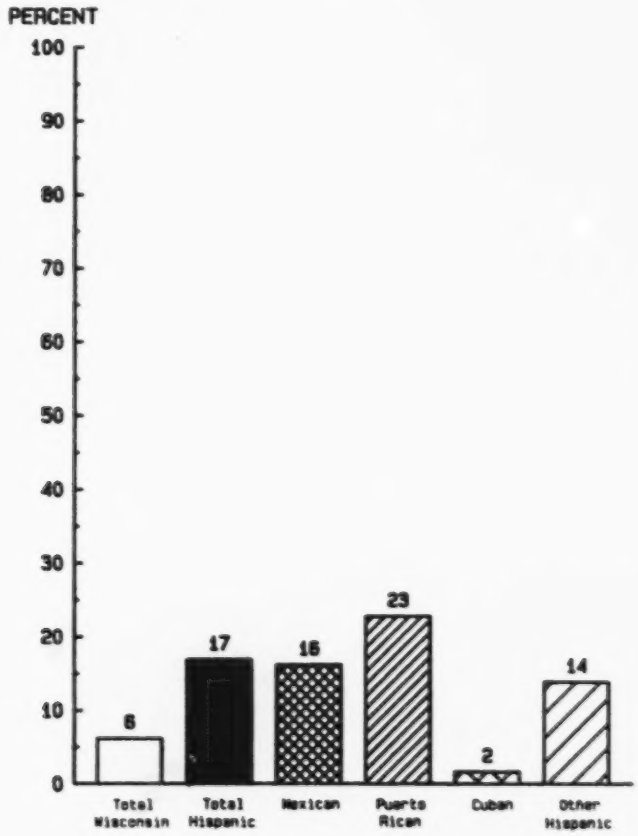
Poverty Status for Heritage Groups

The proportion of families living below poverty is almost three times larger for Hispanic families (17 percent) than for all of Wisconsin's families (6 percent). Families below poverty level in the Hispanic heritage groups are shown in Chart 28. Puerto Rican families have the highest incidence of poverty (23 percent), followed by Mexican families (17 percent) and Other Hispanics (14 percent). Cuban families are in a better economic position, with only 2 percent living in poverty.

Chart 28. **Total and Hispanic Families in Poverty by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1979.**

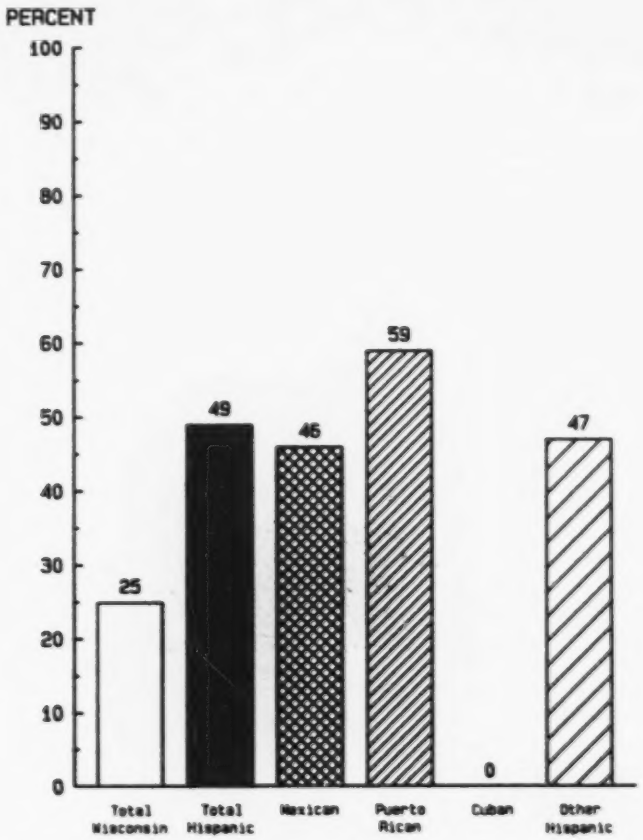


Poverty Status of Families with Female Householders

The feminization of poverty is a widespread socioeconomic problem in the United States. When families headed by women are compared to all families, it is apparent that the female-headed families are much more likely to be impoverished (compare Chart 28 with Chart 29 to see this for all heritage groups).

Women in minority groups are even more likely to be poor than are women in the total population. Chart 29 shows that the proportion of Hispanic families with female heads living in poverty is almost double (49 percent) that of the total population (25 percent). This is true for each of the heritage groups, except Cubans. Fifty-nine percent of Puerto Rican families with female heads are impoverished; 47 and 46 percent, respectively, of Other Hispanic and Mexican-American families with female heads are poor. In the Cuban population, less than 0.5 percent of these families were in poverty. These data are also presented in Appendix Table A11.

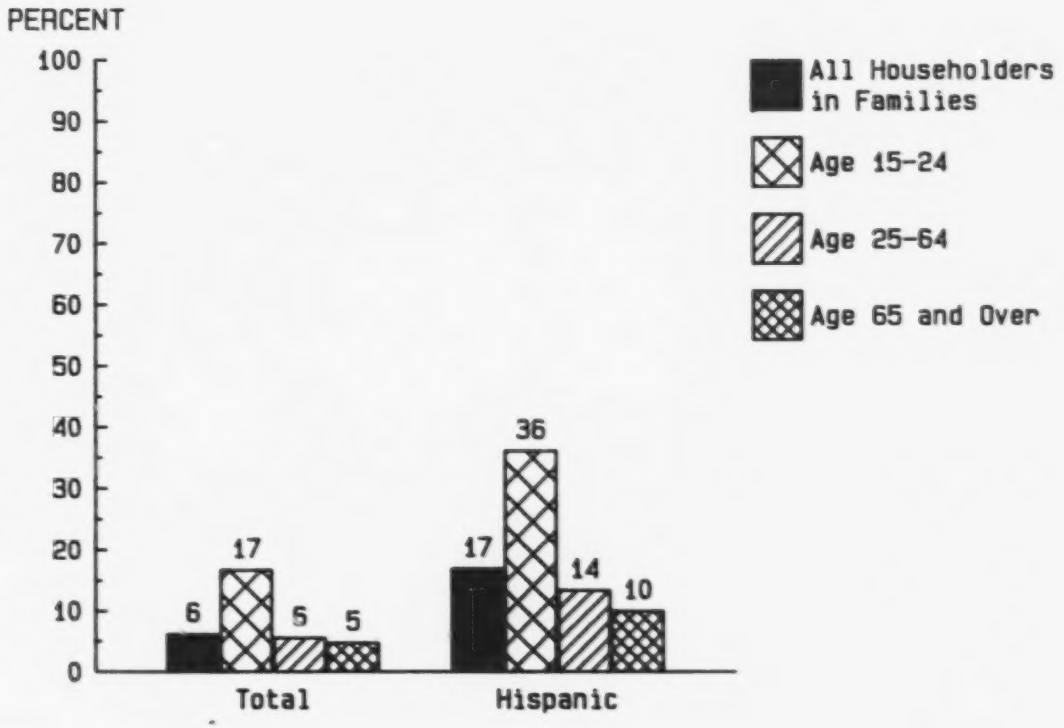
Chart 29. **Total and Hispanic Families with Female Householders in Poverty by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1979.**



Poverty Status and Age

As noted previously, the proportion of Hispanics in poverty is more than double the proportion for the total population (see Chart 30). This is true for each age group of householders. For both the total and the Hispanic population, young families, with householders ages 15 to 24 years, have the highest proportion in poverty. The proportion in poverty declines for the families with older householders; those 65 years and over have the lowest levels of poverty.

Chart 30. **Total and Hispanic Families in Poverty by Age of Householder, Wisconsin: 1979.**

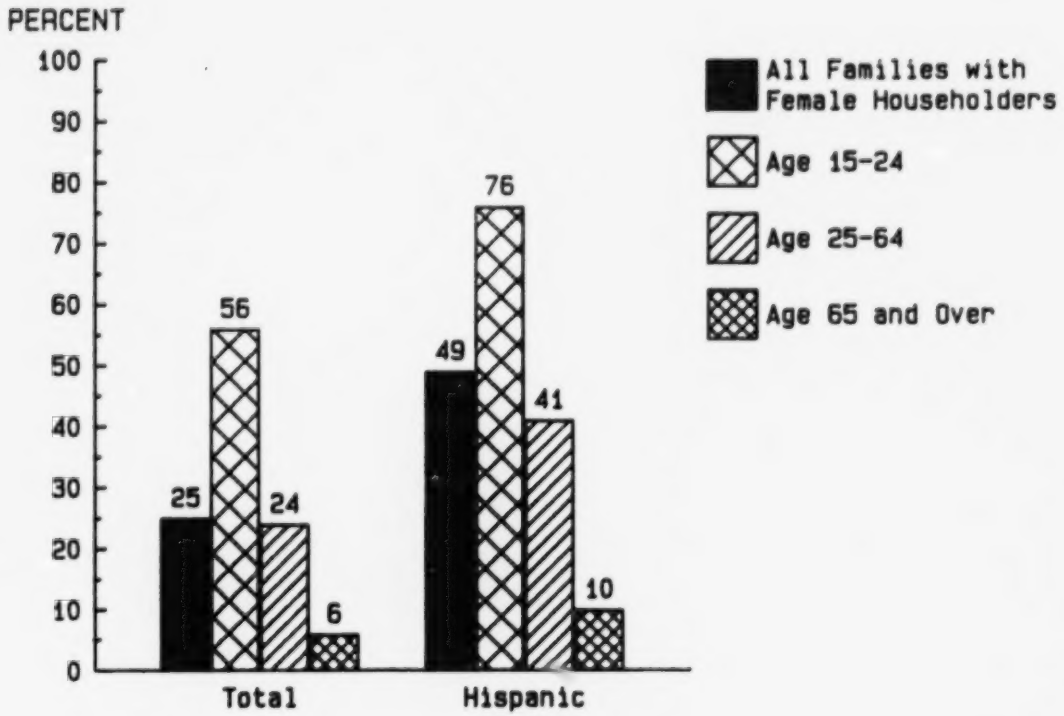


Poverty Status and Age

Chart 31 may be compared to Chart 30, demonstrating a pattern of higher prevalence of poverty among families headed by women at all ages. Only among the elderly are poverty levels similar for families headed by women and all families.

The largest proportion of female-headed families living in poverty is among the young families headed by 15 to 24 year-old women. The data show that 76 percent of these young Hispanic female-headed families are in poverty, compared to 56 percent for the total female-headed families. For the middle-aged group, 25 to 64 years old, 41 percent of Hispanics and 24 percent of the total group are in poverty. Almost twice the proportion of elderly Hispanic women and their families live in poverty, compared to the same group of the total population.

Chart 31. **Total and Hispanic Families with Female Householders in Poverty by Age, Wisconsin: 1979.**

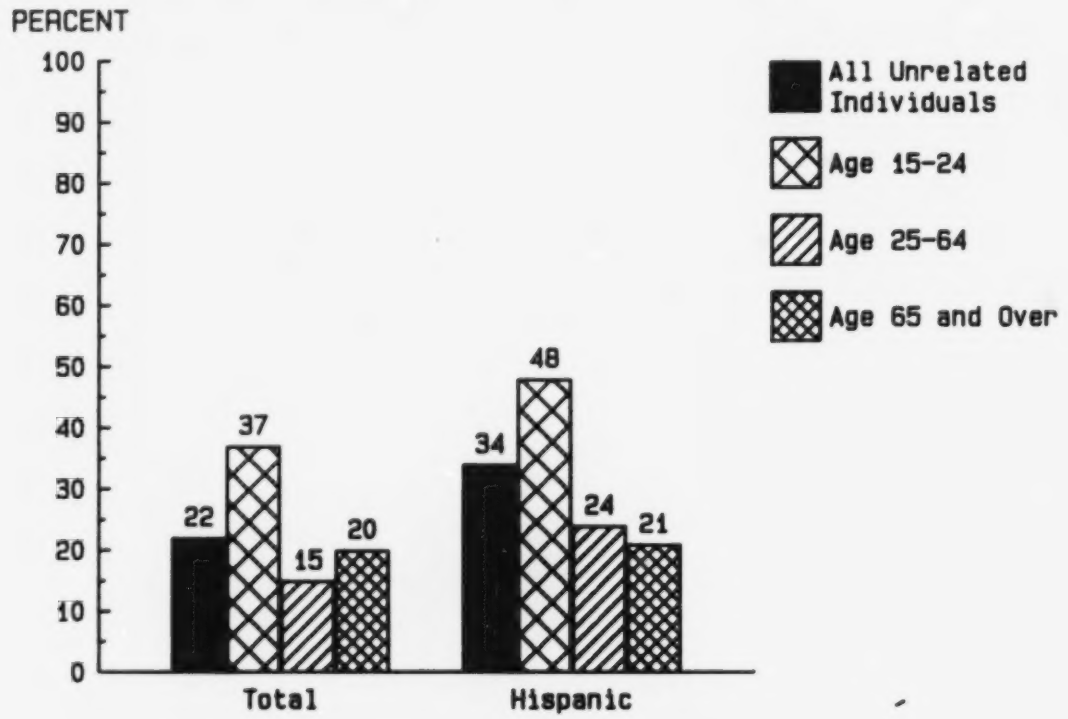


Poverty Status and Age

Previous research has indicated that persons either living alone or living with non-relatives are characterized by low economic status. This fact is demonstrated by comparing the six percent of total Wisconsin families living in poverty (Chart 30) with 22 percent of all unrelated individuals* living in poverty (Chart 32).

This situation worsens among Hispanics, with 34 percent of unrelated individuals living below poverty level. In both the total and Hispanic populations, the proportion living in poverty is highest among young unrelated individuals 15 to 24 years of age. The proportion in poverty declines after that age. Among Hispanics, however, there are over one out of five unrelated individuals living in poverty in the 25-64 and the 65 and over age groups.

Chart 32. **Total and Hispanic Unrelated Individuals in Poverty by Age, Wisconsin: 1979.**

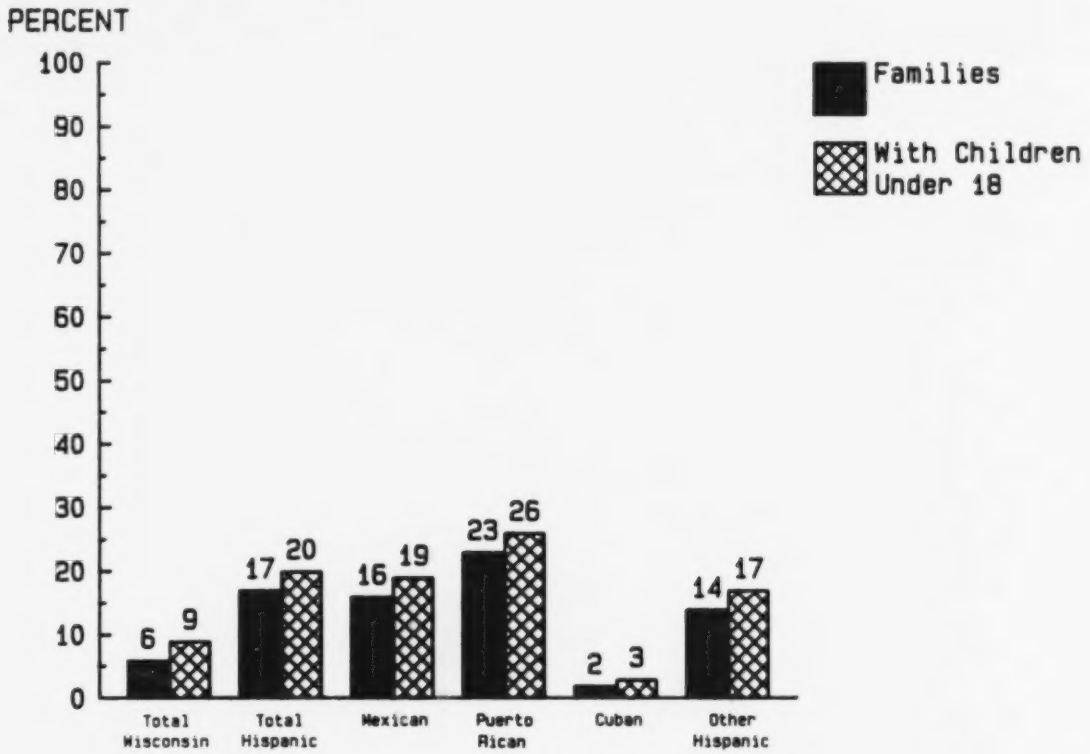


* Unrelated individuals are defined by the Census as all members of a household, including foster children, who are not related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption.

Poverty Status and Children

Chart 33 contrasts the proportion of all families living in poverty with the proportion of families with related children living in poverty. For every heritage group there is a greater proportion in poverty among families with children. Puerto Rican families, both with and without minor children, are at the highest risk of living in poverty.

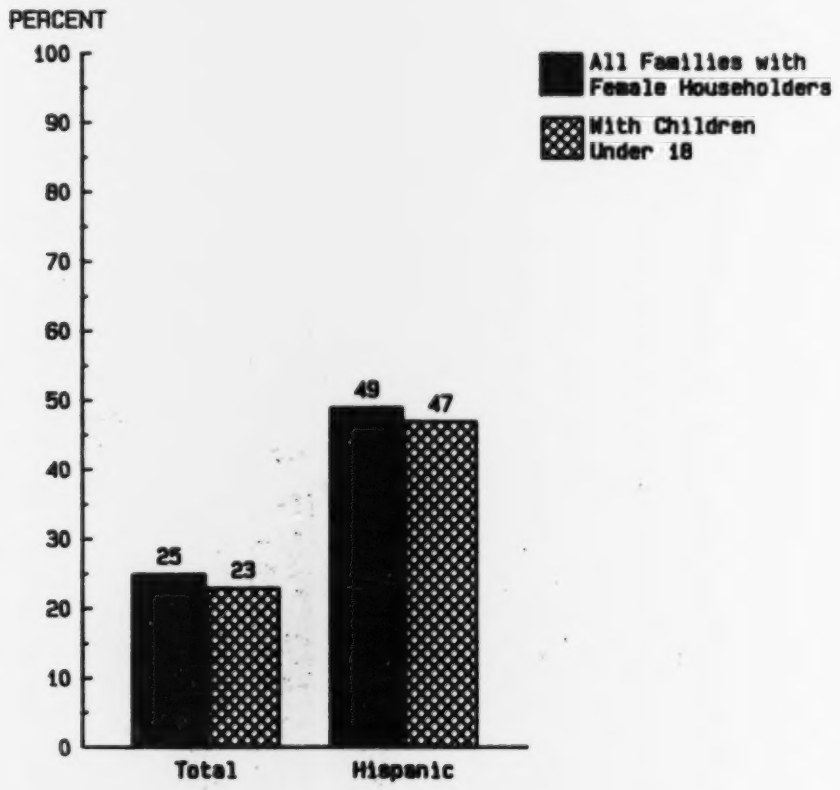
Chart 33. **Total and Hispanic Families in Poverty, by Presence of Related Children, Wisconsin: 1979.**



Poverty Status and Children

It is not only women who experience very high rates of poverty, but their dependent children as well. Chart 34 shows that Hispanic women heading families are twice as likely to be in poverty as comparable women in the total population. This is also true when these families have related children under 18.

Chart 34. **Total and Hispanic Families with Female Householders in Poverty by Presence of Related Children, Wisconsin: 1979.**



Labor Force

Labor Force Status by Sex

Both employment and unemployment rates are affected by variations in the age, sex and residential composition of participants in the labor force. These factors are important when comparing the total and Hispanic populations.

To describe the labor force, only persons 16 years and older are included. The total labor force includes both employed persons and unemployed persons who are looking for work. Chart 35 shows that about the same proportion of Hispanic and total Wisconsin persons participate in the labor force (including both employed and unemployed). This is true also when comparing total males and females with Hispanic males and females, although for both sexes the proportion unemployed is greater for Hispanics. Also, as illustrated in Charts 35 and 36, labor force participation rates are higher for males than for females in both the total and Hispanic groups.

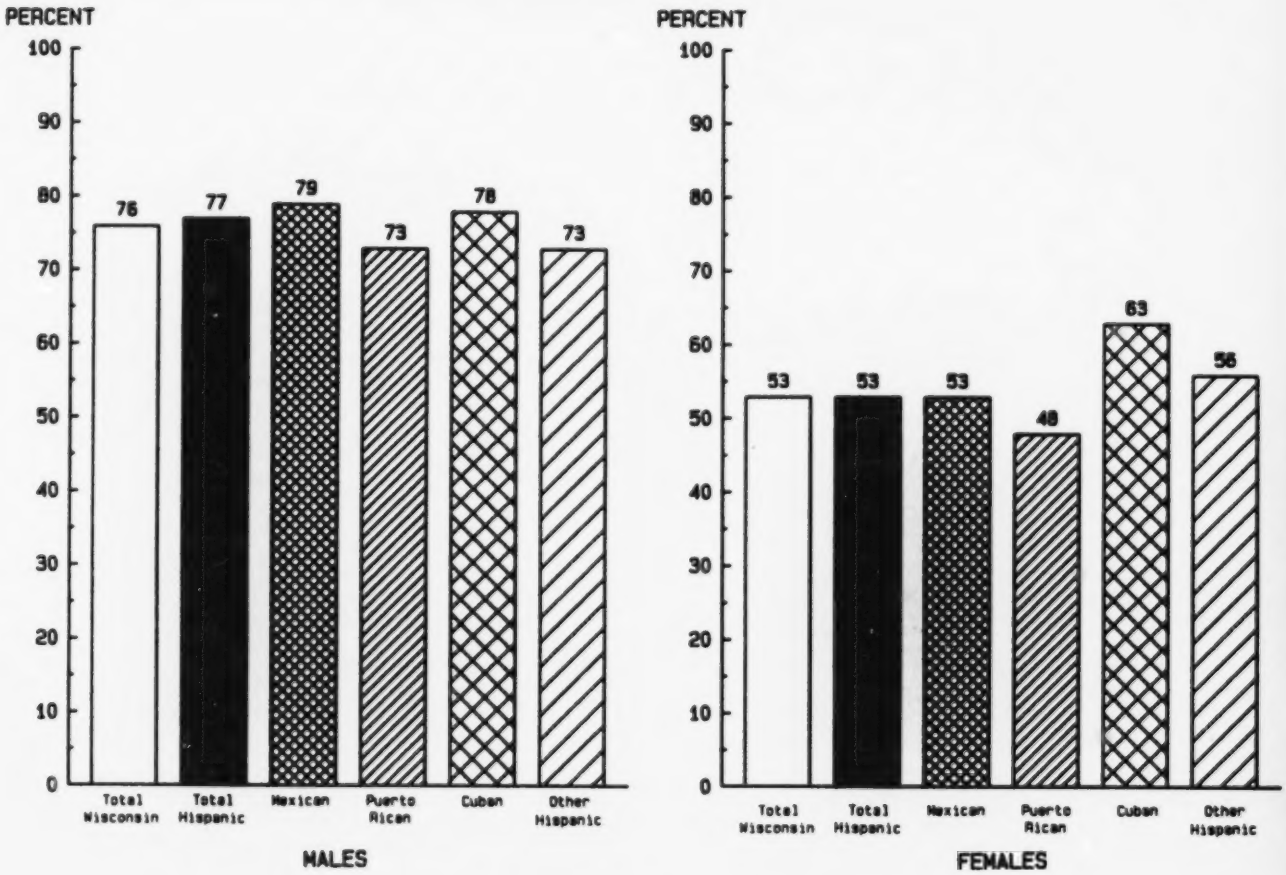
Chart 35. **Labor Force Status of Total and Hispanic Persons Aged 16 and Over by Sex, Wisconsin: 1980.**

Labor Force Status by Sex

Among males there is very little difference in labor force participation rates between the total population and Hispanics, or among the heritage groups (see Chart 36 and Appendix Table A12). Puerto Rican and Other Spanish Origin males have slightly lower participation rates than the other groups.

The labor force participation rates for females are about the same for all heritage groups except the Cubans, who have a higher rate, and the Puerto Ricans, who have a slightly lower participation rate.

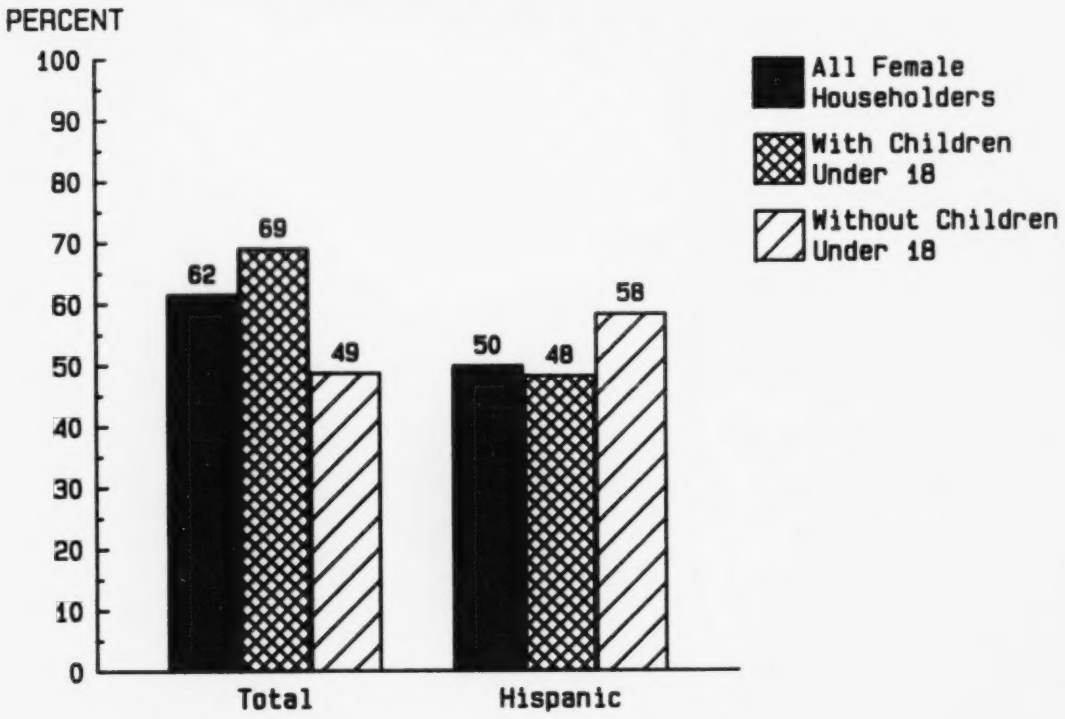
Chart 36. **Total and Hispanic Persons Aged 16 and Over in Labor Force by Sex and Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Female Householders in Labor Force

Chart 37 compares total and Hispanic female householders in the labor force. As before, the labor force includes women aged 16 and over, who are either employed or unemployed and looking for work. The labor force participation of females heading a household which includes their own children is higher for the total population than for the Spanish origin women. However, Hispanic female householders without minor children in their household are more likely to be in the labor force than are similar female householders from the total population. The facts that Hispanic women tend to be younger on average, have lower educational attainment, head larger families and have younger children affect their labor force participation.

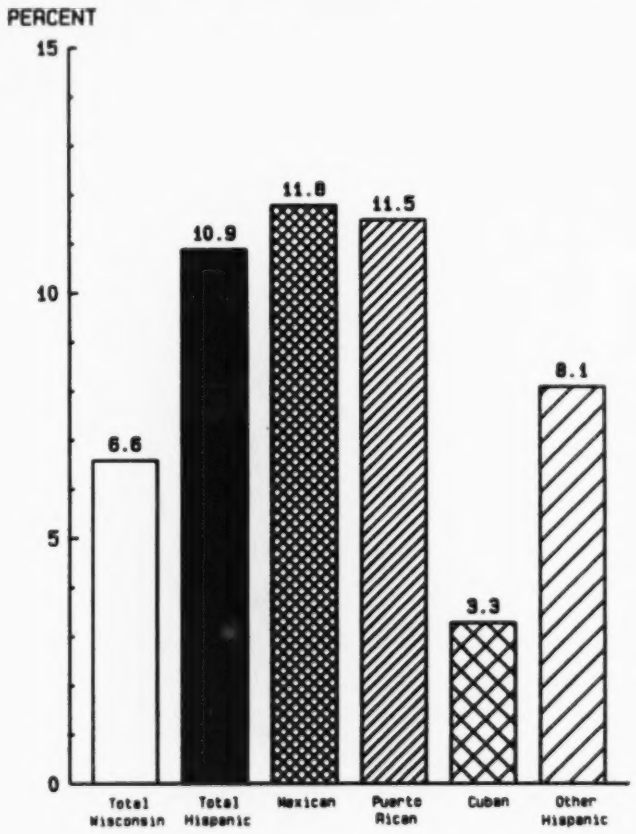
Chart 37. **Total and Hispanic Female Householders in Labor Force by Presence of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Unemployment

A greater proportion of Hispanic workers are unemployed when compared to the total Wisconsin workforce. This is primarily due to high unemployment rates among Mexicans and Puerto Ricans (see Chart 38). The Other Hispanic group also reported a higher proportion unemployed than the total population. The lower unemployment rate among the Cuban population, on the other hand, reflects the group's higher educational achievement and older age composition.

Chart 38. **Unemployed Total and Hispanic Persons by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



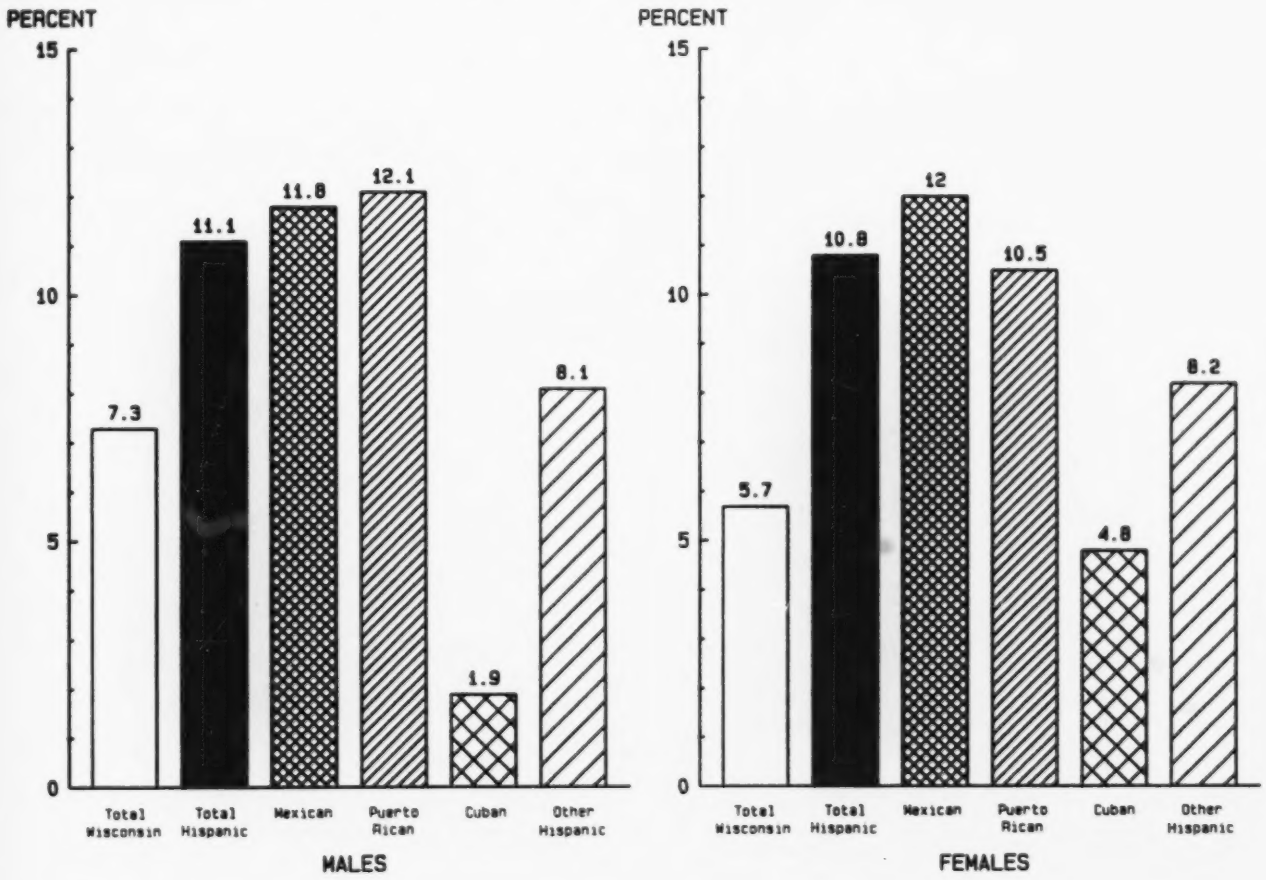
Unemployment

Chart 39 shows that Hispanic men and women have equal levels of unemployment, in contrast to the total Wisconsin workforce, where the unemployment rate is higher for men than women. Recent research has shown that men and women compete for jobs in different or "dual" labor markets. Jobs have been somewhat harder to find in men's occupations than in women's. This is one explanation for the higher unemployment rates for Wisconsin men than for women. However, comparing males and females among Hispanics, female unemployment rates are similar to male rates (11.1 percent compared with 10.8 percent) and both are higher than those for the total population.

Hispanic males display sharp differences among heritage groups; Mexican and Puerto Rican males have the highest levels of unemployment (11.8 and 12.1 percent respectively). Other Hispanic males follow at 8.1 percent, while Cuban males have a very low rate of unemployment (1.9 percent).

Hispanic women have an unemployment rate that is almost double the rate for all Wisconsin women. Mexican women have the highest level of unemployment (12.0 percent), followed by Puerto Rican women (10.5 percent). The Other Hispanic women display the same proportion of unemployment as the corresponding men (8.2 percent). Cuban women, although more affected by unemployment than Cuban men, also have a lower rate of unemployment than the total population.

Chart 39. **Unemployed Total and Hispanic Persons by Sex and Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**

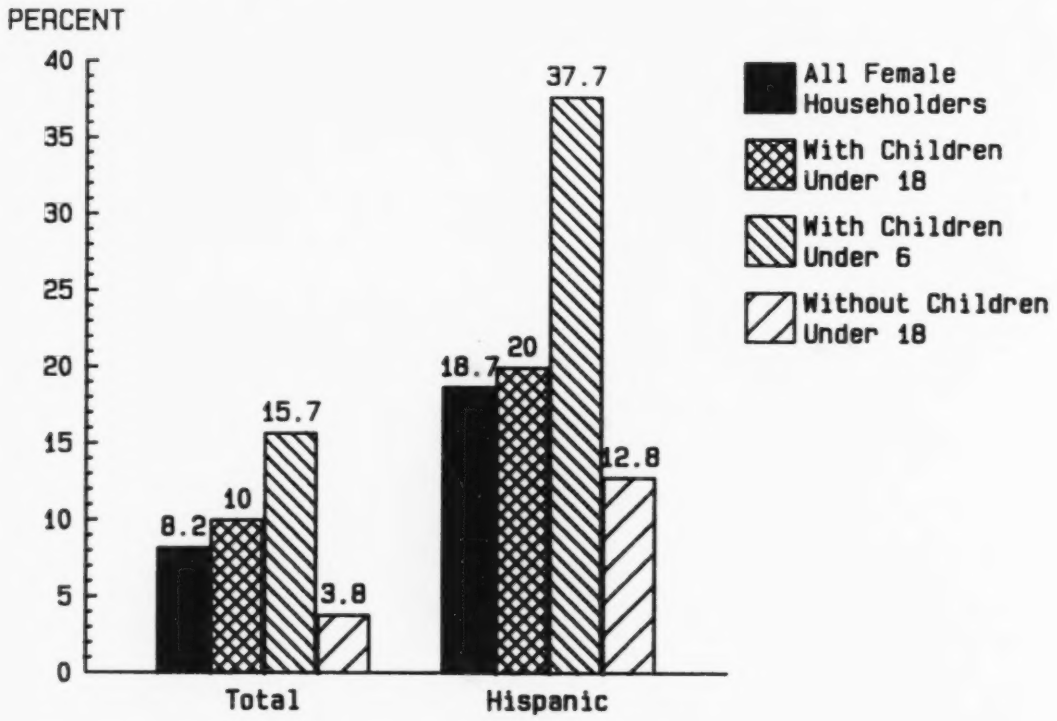


Unemployment

Unemployment rates are among the highest for women heading households, and the rates for Hispanic women are at least double those of all Wisconsin women. Chart 40 shows that unemployment is highest for women with children under 6 years of age, with the Hispanic rate (38 percent) more than double that for the total population (16 percent).

Among women without children under age 18, Hispanic women have an unemployment rate that is three times higher than that of the total female population.

Chart 40. **Unemployed Total and Hispanic Female Householders by Presence and Age of Own Children, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Occupation by Sex

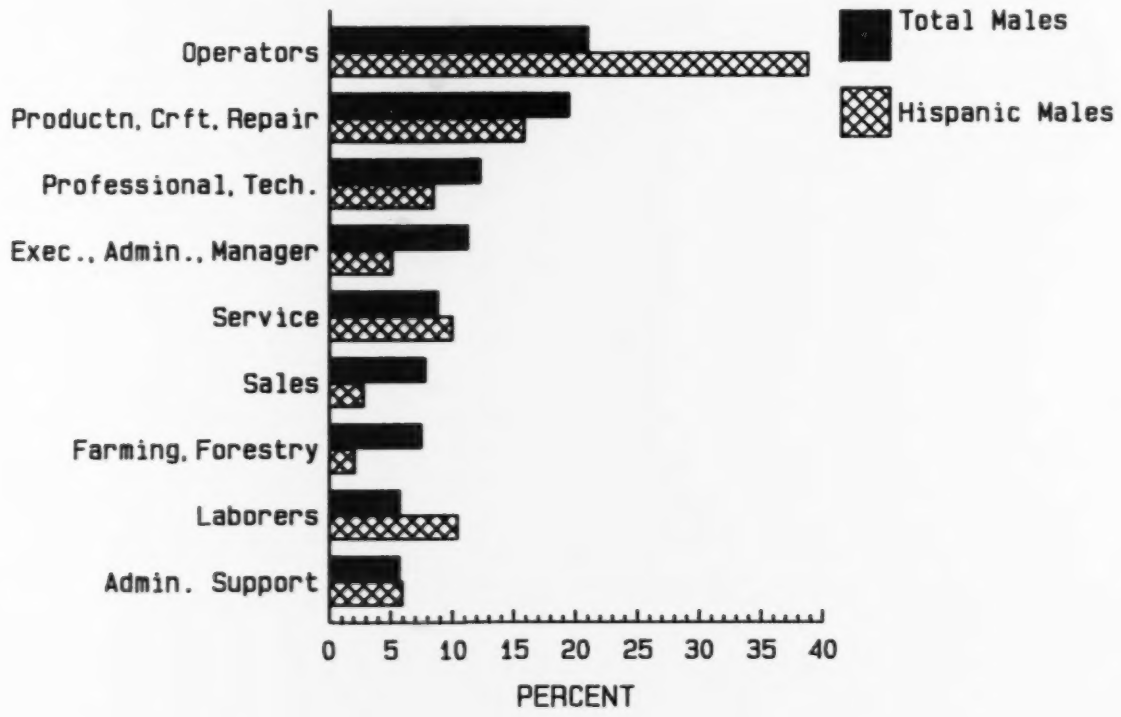
Significant differences stand out between the occupational distributions of employed Hispanic males and the total employed male population (see Chart 41). Hispanics are overrepresented as operators, service workers and laborers. These three categories comprise 59 percent of Hispanic male workers, and only 36 percent of the total Wisconsin male work force. Overall, there is a substantially smaller representation of Hispanic males in the professional, technical, executive, administrative, and managerial occupations than of the total male population (see Appendix Table A13 for details). About 14 percent of employed Hispanic males are in these occupations, compared to 24 percent of the total male population. Hispanics are also underrepresented in the precision production, crafts, sales, farming, and forestry occupations. It should be noted that there are practically no Hispanic farmers in Wisconsin.

Many Hispanic men are blue collar workers employed in a variety of manual work occupations which are generally labeled "operators." These include jobs such as machine operators, assemblers, inspectors, material moving equipment operators, and operators in rail and water transportation. About 39 percent of Hispanic males are employed in these occupations, compared to 21 percent of the total male population.

There is a slightly higher proportion of Hispanic males in the service and protective occupations as well. Protective services include police and firefighters, correction institution officers and guards. Other services include food service occupations such as bartenders, cooks, waiters; cleaning services for buildings; health and personal services such as barbers, and porters.

Workers classified as laborers includes various helpers in construction, factory and machine production, garage and service station related workers, and car washers. Almost 11 percent of Hispanic males are employed in these types of jobs, as compared to 6 percent of the total male population.

Chart 41. **Occupation of Employed Males for Total and Hispanic Population, Wisconsin: 1980.**



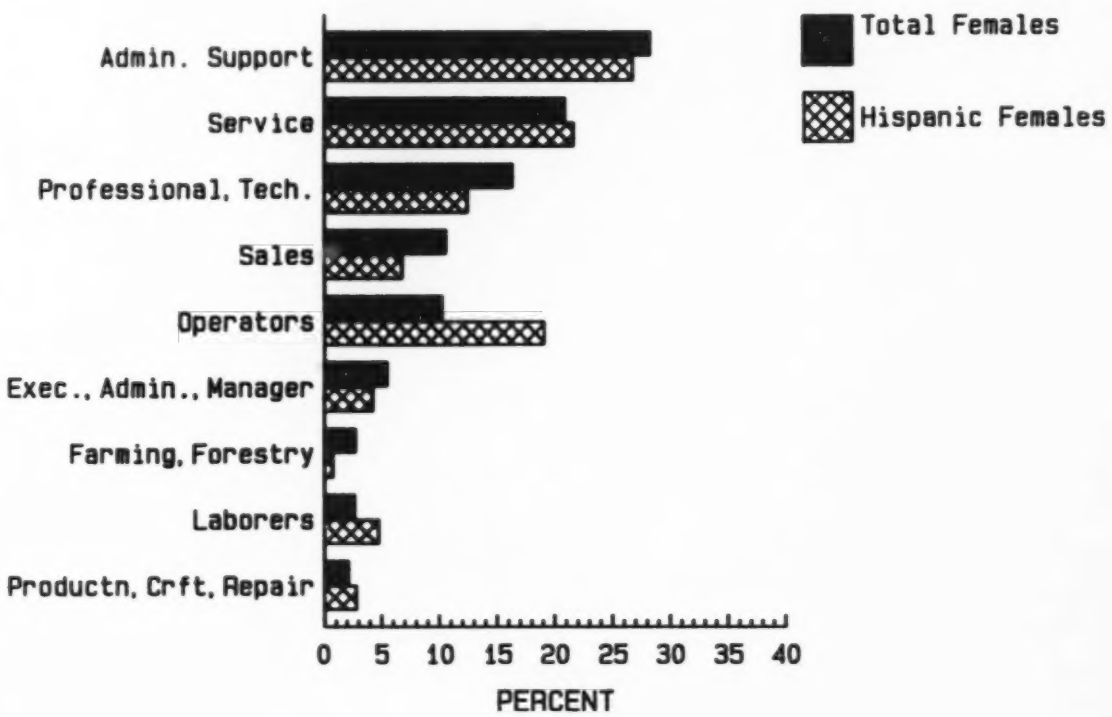
Occupation by Sex

In general, women, independent of their ethnicity, are overrepresented in the clerical and service occupations. For both total Wisconsin and Hispanic women, about 28 percent are in administrative support (clerical) positions, and 21 percent in service occupations. Hispanic women have a disproportionately higher representation (19 percent) than the total female population (10 percent) in the occupational group of operators (see Chart 42). Operators include tenders, assemblers, inspectors, fabricators, and motor vehicle and machine operators.

Similar to Hispanic males, Hispanic females are overrepresented in the laborer occupational group, which includes handlers, equipment cleaners and helpers. Five percent of Hispanic females work in these jobs as compared to 3 percent of the total female population.

Spanish Origin women are represented in lower proportions among the professional, technical, and sales occupations than the total female population. (See Appendix Table A14 for details.)

Chart 42. **Occupation of Employed Females for Total and Hispanic Population, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Industry Classification

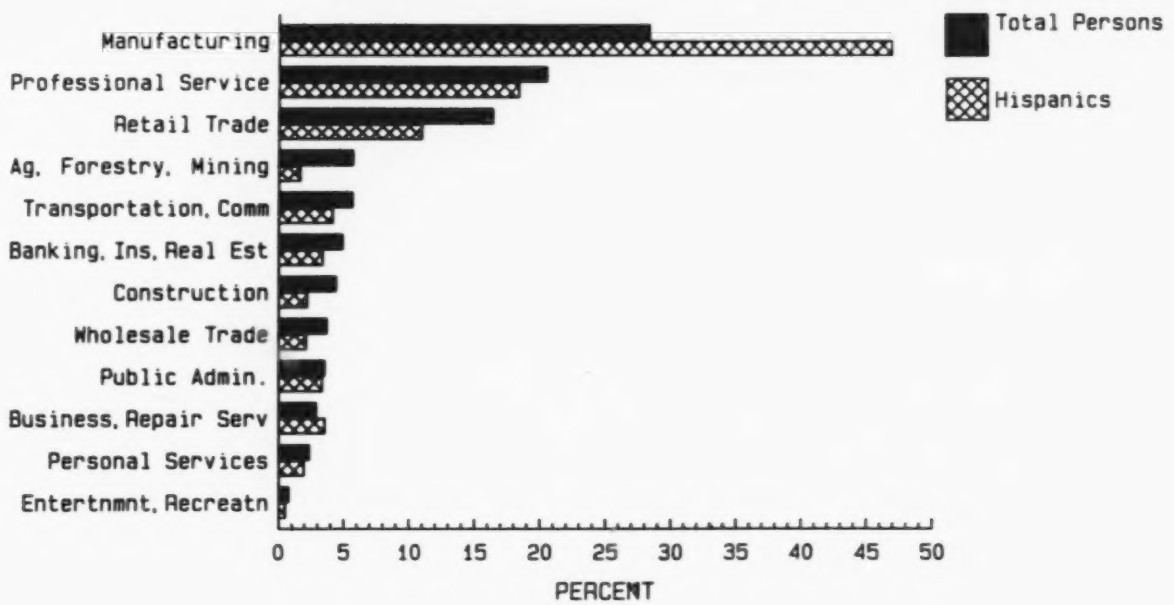
The distribution of employed persons by industry in Wisconsin reflects the type of economic activity prevalent in the state. In turn, the state's economic status is shaped by national economic forces. Currently, an important transformation is occurring in the U.S. economy. Manufacturing is losing its predominance and the service industry, particularly business and professional services, is expanding. Thus, the number of jobs in manufacturing industries is decreasing while service-type businesses are experiencing an increase in employment.

As shown in Chart 43 and Appendix Table A15, Spanish origin persons are heavily overrepresented in the manufacturing establishments of the state. Almost 50 percent are employed in this industry, compared to 28 percent of the total population. Hispanics also are employed in greater proportion than the total population in business and repair services. However, the proportion is small for both populations: 3.6 percent of Hispanics and 2.9 percent of the total population are in this industrial classification. Business services include advertising, employment agencies, consulting, computer programming, research laboratories and detective services; repair services include, in addition to repair shops, automobile rental, parking and washing services.

For the rest of the industrial classifications, Hispanics display a lower proportion of employed persons than the total population, particularly in retail trade and agriculture. On the other hand, the proportion of Hispanics in professional work is only slightly smaller than that for the total population.

A small but equal proportion of Hispanics and Wisconsinites are employed in public administration. This industry category encompasses legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities of all levels of government. Economic analyses have shown that this category of employment is also growing.

Chart 43. **Industry Classification for Total and Hispanic Employed Persons, Wisconsin: 1980.**



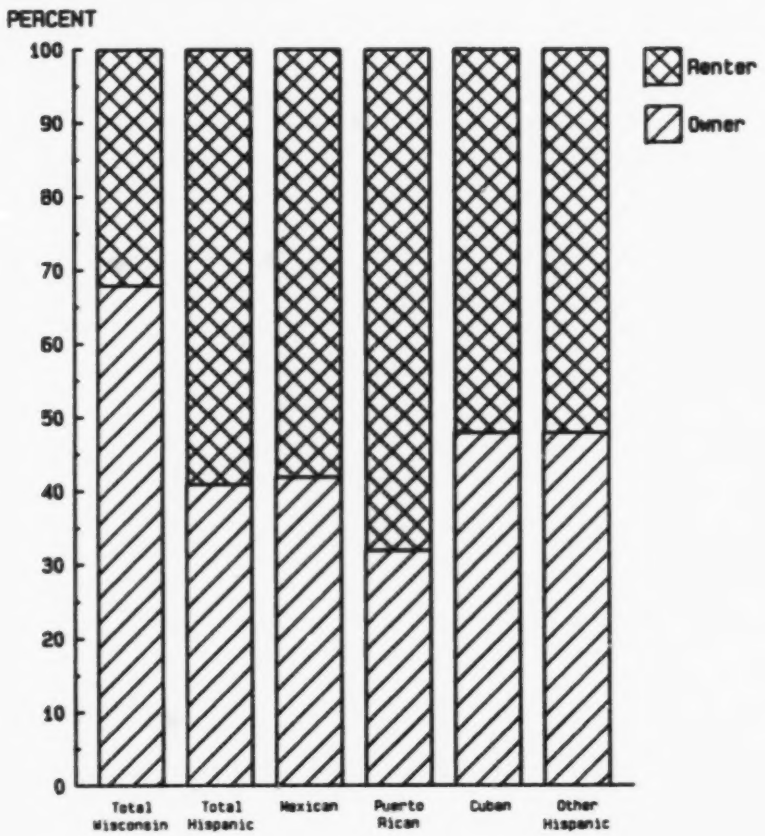
Housing

Owner/Renter Occupied Housing Units

As shown in Chart 44, a smaller proportion of Hispanics (41 percent) lives in owner occupied housing units than does the total population (68 percent). The Cuban and Other Spanish Origin groups have the largest proportions of home owners (48 percent each), followed by the Mexicans (42 percent). Puerto Ricans have the smallest proportion (32 percent).

A combination of factors best explain why Hispanics are more likely to be renters. Among them are lower levels of income and higher proportions of urban dwellers than among the total population.

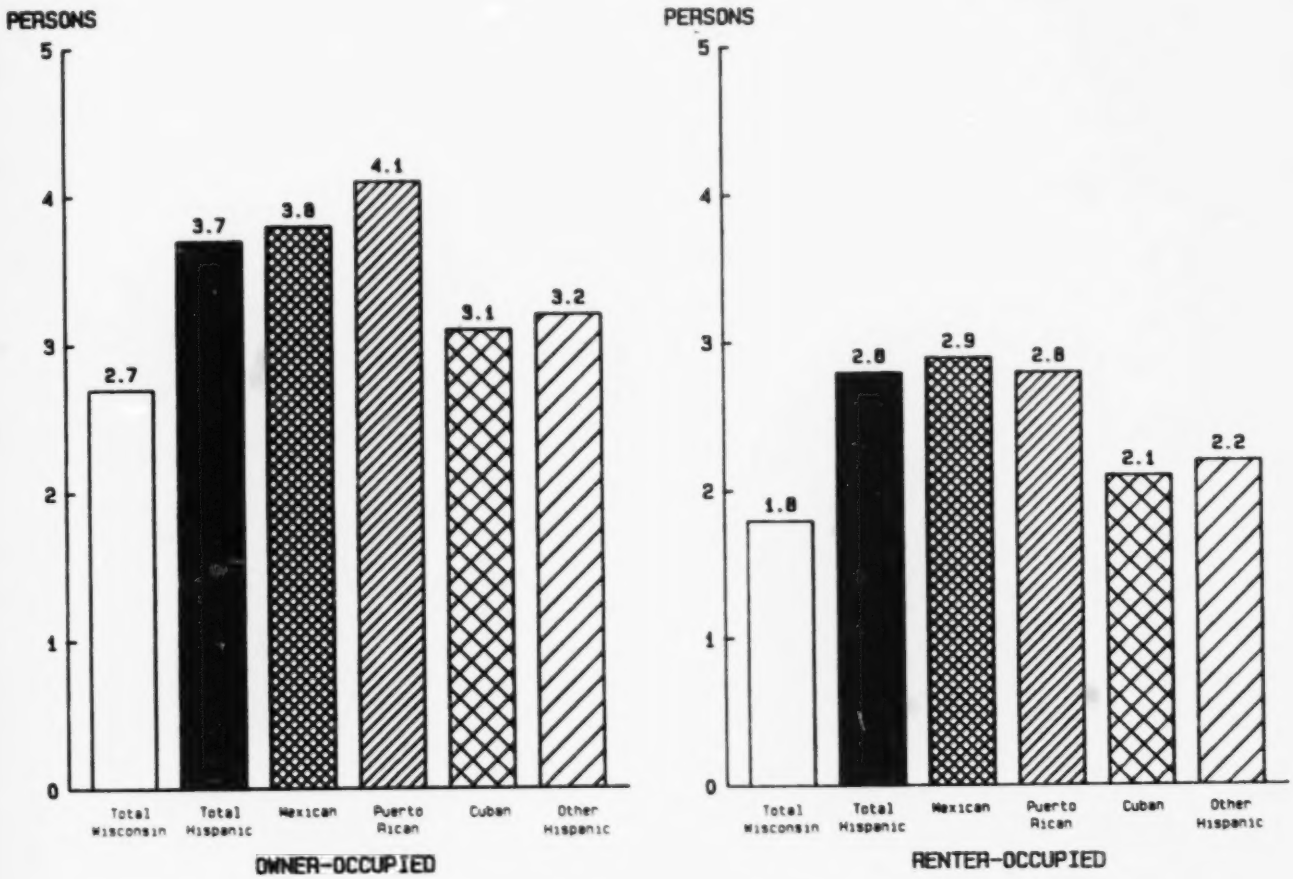
Chart 44. **Persons in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units for Total Population and Hispanics by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Persons in Housing Units

One measure of density, median number of persons in housing units, is presented in Chart 45. Owner occupied units have more persons living in them, on the average, than renter occupied units. This is true both for the total Wisconsin population and Hispanics. However, the median number of persons residing in both owner and renter occupied units is one full person greater for Hispanics than for the total population (3.7 persons compared with 2.7 for owners; and 2.8 compared with 1.8 for renters). Among owner occupied units, Puerto Ricans have the highest median number of persons per housing unit (4.1), whereas among renters, Mexicans have the highest median number (2.9) per housing unit. In both cases, Cubans and Other Hispanics have the lowest median number of persons per housing unit.

Chart 45. **Median Number of Persons in Housing Units for Total Population and Hispanics by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**

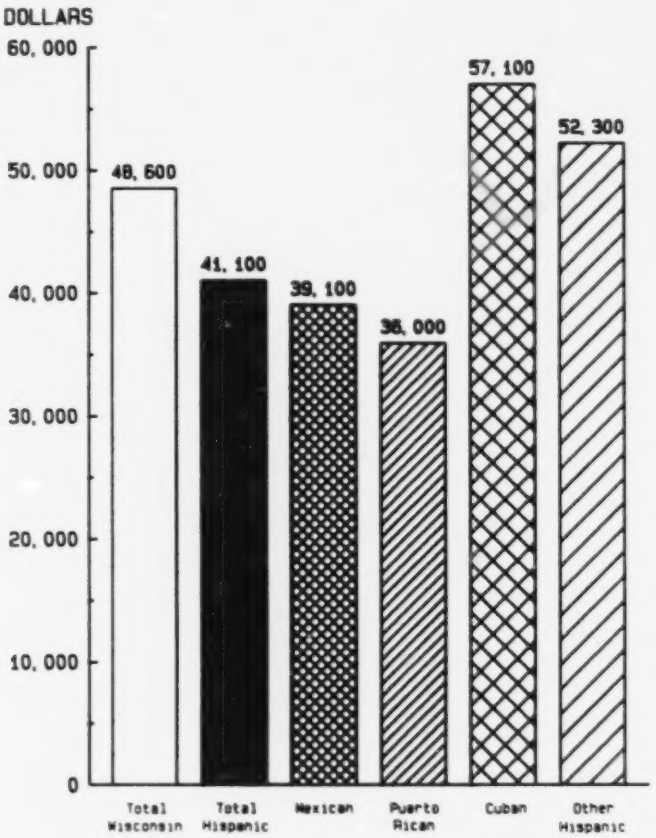


Value of Housing Units

The extent of home ownership within a population is an indicator of socioeconomic status or standard of living. Ownership is an incomplete measure, however, if it does not address the quality and value of the housing unit. Although the Census provides very few measures of the quality of housing units, the value of owner occupied housing units was included in 1980.

Overall, Hispanics own houses that are 15 percent lower in value ($41,100) than houses owned by the total population ($48,600) (see Chart 46). Puerto Ricans and Mexicans own housing units that are 26 percent and 20 percent, respectively, lower in value than the housing owned by the total population. On the other hand, Cubans and Other Hispanics own houses of greater median value than does the total Wisconsin population. Cuban homes have a median value of $57,100, which is 17 percent higher than that of the total population; the Other Hispanic group's median value is $52,300, 8 percent higher than that of the total population.

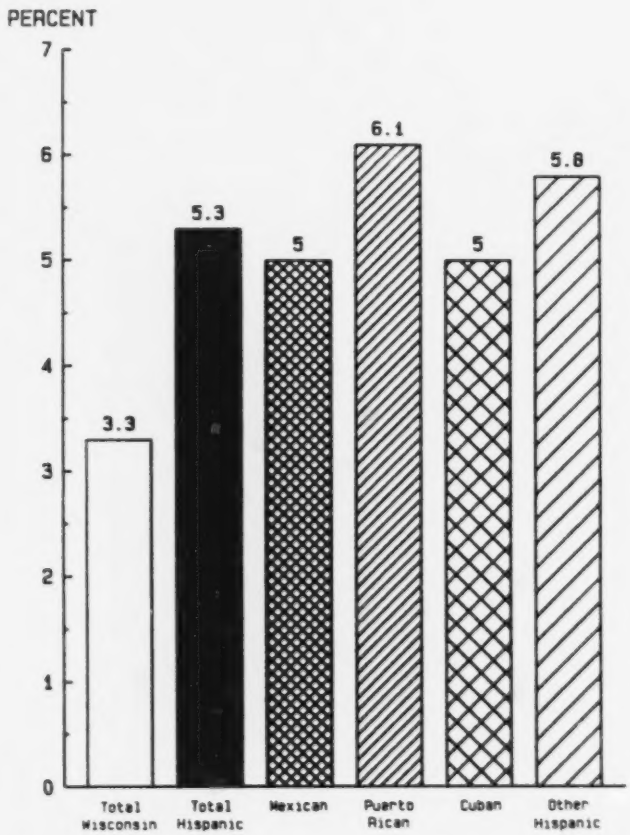
Chart 46. **Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units for Total Population and Hispanics by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Lack of Plumbing Facilities

Wisconsin as a state has a low proportion of rental units without complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use of the household (3.3 percent). Chart 47 shows that all Hispanics, including all Hispanic heritage groups, are more likely to be living in rental units without complete plumbing facilities than the total population. A larger proportion of rental units occupied by Puerto Ricans (6.1 percent) are without complete plumbing facilities than for any other Hispanic heritage group.

Chart 47. **Rental Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities for Exclusive Use, Total Population and Hispanics by Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980.**



Appendix

Table A1. **Hispanic Persons by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin Counties: 1980**

County	Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
State Total	4,705,767	62,972	41,067	10,483	993	10,429
Adams	13,457	105	76	14	3	12
Ashland	16,783	49	14	17	0	18
Barron	38,730	131	88	5	3	35
Bayfield	13,822	47	22	5	6	14
Brown	175,280	906	557	51	17	281
Buffalo	14,309	22	20	0	0	2
Burnett	12,340	24	20	0	0	4
Calumet	30,867	105	59	11	2	33
Chippewa	52,127	143	43	4	13	83
Clark	32,910	103	54	5	0	44
Columbia	43,222	216	148	5	2	61
Crawford	16,556	43	22	3	1	17
Dane	323,545	3,280	1,676	309	121	1,174
Dodge	75,064	677	533	26	3	115
Door	25,029	130	106	4	0	20
Douglas	44,421	139	73	5	3	58
Dunn	34,314	93	46	4	1	42
Eau Claire	78,805	261	103	30	14	114
Florence	4,172	14	7	3	0	4
Fond du Lac	88,964	752	606	38	1	107
Forest	9,044	25	25	0	0	0
Grant	51,736	167	95	7	3	62
Green	30,012	85	27	11	0	47
Green Lake	18,370	194	138	3	0	53
Iowa	19,802	51	15	3	0	33
Iron	6,730	16	6	1	5	4
Jackson	16,831	43	25	3	0	15
Jefferson	66,152	889	722	35	8	124
Juneau	21,039	105	82	3	0	20
Kenosha	123,137	3,578	2,709	362	35	472
Kewaunee	19,539	54	36	0	0	18
La Crosse	91,056	344	136	27	30	151
Lafayette	17,412	52	37	0	0	15
Langlade	19,978	97	61	2	0	34
Lincoln	26,555	94	55	4	4	31
Manitowoc	82,918	522	359	5	2	156
Marathon	111,270	281	145	26	5	105
Marinette	39,314	76	36	11	0	29
Marquette	11,672	98	82	1	0	15
Menominee	3,373	57	49	0	0	8

(continued)

Table A1. **(continued)**

County	Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
Milwaukee	964,988	29,343	17,276	8,063	491	3,513
Monroe	35,074	125	73	6	2	44
Oconto	28,947	94	50	11	1	32
Oneida	31,216	75	36	3	1	35
Outagamie	128,799	680	417	47	16	200
Ozaukee	66,981	530	328	29	16	157
Pepin	7,477	20	16	0	0	4
Pierce	31,149	140	64	5	3	68
Polk	32,351	84	58	1	0	25
Portage	57,420	447	356	7	0	84
Price	15,788	32	17	1	0	14
Racine	173,132	7,201	6,196	311	18	676
Richland	17,476	61	34	1	0	26
Rock	139,420	958	664	52	19	223
Rusk	15,589	58	40	4	6	8
St.Croix	43,262	138	71	3	3	61
Sauk	43,469	153	76	5	0	72
Sawyer	12,843	14	5	3	0	6
Shawano	35,928	86	51	5	2	28
Sheboygan	100,935	1,047	839	31	4	173
Taylor	18,817	56	44	3	0	9
Trempealeau	26,158	105	48	19	2	36
Vernon	25,642	53	26	9	0	18
Vilas	16,535	38	19	4	0	15
Walworth	71,507	1,330	1,103	57	14	156
Washburn	13,174	34	13	5	0	16
Washington	84,848	472	308	48	4	112
Waukesha	280,326	3,998	2,714	646	88	550
Waupaca	42,831	246	165	15	0	66
Waushara	18,526	296	245	4	0	47
Winnebago	131,703	719	451	31	17	220
Wood	72,799	271	151	11	4	105

Source: U.S.Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Table 16.

Table A2. **Residence in 1975 for Total and Hispanic Persons 5 Years and Over, Wisconsin: 1980**

Residence in 1975 for 1980 Wisconsin Residents	Total Persons		Hispanic Persons	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Persons 5 Years and Over	4,359,624	100.0%	53,952	100.0%
Same House in Wisconsin	2,451,424	56.2	21,623	40.1
Different House in Wisconsin	1,588,779	36.4	21,568	40.0
Different State	290,020	6.7	6,094	11.3
California	16,696	0.4	459	.9
Illinois	78,628	1.8	1,586	2.9
Michigan	21,145	0.5	292	.5
Minnesota	37,135	0.9	167	.3
New York	8,026	0.2	292	.5
Texas	6,600	0.2	1,628	3.0
Other	121,790	2.9	1,670	3.2
Abroad	29,401	0.7	4,667	8.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC 80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 100; Public Use Micro-data Sample A (Sampling Ratio = .025%).

Table A3. **Age and Sex for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980**

Age and Sex	Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
			NUMBER			
TOTAL PERSONS	4,705,767	62,972	41,067	10,483	993	10,429
Under 5 Years	346,940	9,109	6,284	1,505	105	1,215
5 to 9 Years	344,804	7,487	5,053	1,266	69	1,099
10 to 14 Years	392,247	6,783	4,404	1,201	85	1,093
15 to 19 Years	466,612	7,105	4,446	1,271	87	1,301
20 to 24 Years	450,026	7,447	4,870	1,310	137	1,130
25 to 29 Years	401,915	6,066	4,067	940	113	946
30 to 34 Years	348,115	4,558	2,864	805	90	799
35 to 39 Years	271,661	3,129	1,950	523	36	620
40 to 44 Years	230,312	2,547	1,554	448	47	498
45 to 49 Years	219,866	2,131	1,352	332	48	399
50 to 54 Years	233,079	1,920	1,247	285	45	343
55 to 59 Years	229,046	1,466	903	213	41	309
60 to 64 Years	206,947	965	579	166	35	185
65 to 69 Years	184,722	743	475	81	20	167
70 to 74 Years	145,693	634	411	64	17	142
75 Years and Over	233,782	882	608	73	18	183
Total 16 Years and Over	3,532,937	38,270	24,473	6,284	726	6,787
Median Age	29.4	20.6	20.3	20.0	25.7	22.1
MALES	2,305,427	32,510	21,545	5,421	484	5,060
Under 5 Years	178,111	4,612	3,210	753	49	600
5 to 9 Years	176,843	3,755	2,557	603	35	560
10 to 14 Years	200,634	3,449	2,219	630	37	563
15 to 19 Years	235,736	3,670	2,330	656	48	636
20 to 24 Years	224,250	4,000	2,655	688	66	591
25 to 29 Years	202,273	3,273	2,251	509	67	446
30 to 34 Years	174,497	2,437	1,573	446	37	381
35 to 39 Years	134,821	1,591	1,062	245	19	265
40 to 44 Years	114,330	1,288	818	233	25	212
45 to 49 Years	108,401	1,106	716	174	18	198
50 to 54 Years	114,761	1,018	659	173	16	170
55 to 59 Years	110,278	767	479	120	22	146
60 to 64 Years	96,830	465	276	89	22	78
65 to 69 Years	84,318	369	244	39	10	76
70 to 74 Years	62,950	311	211	33	8	59
75 Years and Over	86,394	399	285	30	5	79
Total Males 16 Years and Over	1,704,408	20,021	13,128	3,318	357	3,218
Median Age	28.4	20.9	20.8	20.5	25.3	21.3
FEMALES	2,400,340	30,462	19,522	5,062	509	5,369
Under 5 Years	168,829	4,497	3,074	752	56	615
5 to 9 Years	167,961	3,732	2,496	663	34	539
10 to 14 Years	191,613	3,334	2,185	571	48	530
15 to 19 Years	230,876	3,435	2,116	615	39	665
20 to 24 Years	225,776	3,447	2,215	622	71	539
25 to 29 Years	199,642	2,793	1,816	431	46	500
30 to 34 Years	173,618	2,121	1,291	359	53	418
35 to 39 Years	136,840	1,538	888	278	17	355
40 to 44 Years	115,982	1,259	736	215	22	286
45 to 49 Years	111,465	1,025	636	158	30	201
50 to 54 Years	118,318	902	588	112	29	173
55 to 59 Years	118,768	699	424	93	19	163
60 to 64 Years	110,117	500	303	77	13	107
65 to 69 Years	100,404	374	231	42	10	91
70 to 74 Years	82,743	323	200	31	9	83
75 Years and Over	147,388	483	323	43	13	104
Total Females 16 Years and Over	1,828,529	18,249	11,345	2,966	369	3,569
Median Age	30.4	20.3	19.8	19.5	26.1	22.9

(continued)

Table A3. **(continued)**

Age and Sex		Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
				Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
			PERCENT				
TOTAL PERSONS	(N)	4,705,767	62,972	41,067	10,483	993	10,429
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 5 Years		7.4	14.6	15.3	14.3	10.6	11.6
5 to 9 Years		7.3	11.9	12.3	12.1	6.9	10.5
10 to 14 Years		8.3	10.8	10.7	11.5	8.6	10.5
15 to 19 Years		9.8	11.3	10.8	12.1	8.8	12.4
20 to 24 Years		9.6	11.8	11.9	12.4	13.7	10.8
25 to 29 Years		8.5	9.6	9.9	9.0	11.4	9.1
30 to 34 Years		7.4	7.2	7.0	7.7	9.1	7.7
35 to 39 Years		5.8	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.6	5.9
40 to 44 Years		4.9	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.8
45 to 49 Years		4.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.8	3.8
50 to 54 Years		5.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.5	3.3
55 to 59 Years		4.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	4.1	3.0
60 to 64 Years		4.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.5	1.8
65 to 69 Years		3.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.6
70 to 74 Years		3.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.4
75 Years and over		5.0	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.8
MALES	(N)	2,305,427	32,510	21,545	5,421	484	5,060
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 5 Years		7.7	14.1	15.0	14.0	10.2	11.9
5 to 9 Years		7.7	11.6	11.9	11.1	7.2	11.1
10 to 14 Years		8.7	10.6	10.3	11.6	7.6	11.1
15 to 19 Years		10.2	11.3	10.8	12.1	9.9	12.5
20 to 24 Years		9.7	12.3	12.3	12.7	13.7	11.7
25 to 29 Years		8.8	10.1	10.4	9.4	13.9	8.8
30 to 34 Years		7.6	7.5	7.3	8.2	7.6	7.5
35 to 39 Years		5.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.9	5.2
40 to 44 Years		5.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	5.2	4.2
45 to 49 Years		4.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.9
50 to 54 Years		5.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
55 to 59 Years		4.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.5	2.9
60 to 64 Years		4.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	4.5	1.5
65 to 69 Years		3.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.5
70 to 74 Years		2.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.7	1.2
75 Years and over		3.7	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.6
FEMALES	(N)	2,400,340	30,462	19,522	5,062	509	5,369
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 5 Years		7.0	14.7	15.7	15.0	11.0	11.6
5 to 9 Years		7.0	12.3	12.8	13.2	6.7	10.0
10 to 14 Years		8.0	10.9	11.2	11.3	9.4	9.9
15 to 19 Years		9.7	11.3	10.8	12.1	7.7	12.5
20 to 24 Years		9.5	11.3	11.3	12.3	13.9	10.0
25 to 29 Years		8.4	9.2	9.3	8.5	9.0	9.3
30 to 34 Years		7.2	7.0	6.6	7.1	10.4	7.8
35 to 39 Years		5.7	5.0	4.5	5.5	3.3	6.6
40 to 44 Years		4.8	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.3	5.3
45 to 49 Years		4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	5.9	3.7
50 to 54 Years		4.9	3.0	3.0	2.2	5.7	3.2
55 to 59 Years		4.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	3.7	3.0
60 to 64 Years		4.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.0
65 to 69 Years		4.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.7
70 to 74 Years		3.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.5
75 Years and over		6.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	2.6	1.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Table 23.

Table A4. **Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage and Sex, Wisconsin: 1980**

Sex	Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
Total Persons	4,705,767	62,972	41,067	10,483	993	10,429
Males	2,305,427	32,510	21,545	5,421	484	5,060
Percent	49.0%	51.6%	52.5%	51.7%	48.7%	48.5%
Females	2,400,340	30,462	19,522	5,062	509	5,369
Percent	51.0%	48.4%	47.5%	48.3%	51.3%	51.5%
Sex Ratio	96	107	110	107	95	94

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Table 23.

Table A5. **Marital Status by Sex for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980**

Marital Status and Sex	Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
Males, 15 Years and Over	1,749,839	20,694	13,559	3,435	363	3,337
Single	549,178	7,846	4,924	1,405	148	1,369
Married, Living with Spouse	1,058,257	10,857	7,299	1,693	183	1,682
Separated	18,777	490	331	98	5	56
Widowed	45,889	323	230	38	7	48
Divorced	77,738	1,178	775	201	20	182
Females, 15 Years and Over	1,871,937	18,899	11,767	3,076	371	3,685
Single	463,889	5,873	3,508	1,058	120	1,187
Married, Living with Spouse	1,056,276	9,768	6,305	1,415	190	1,858
Separated	26,308	749	463	192	9	85
Widowed	221,882	1,091	675	133	25	258
Divorced	103,582	1,418	816	278	27	297

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B51, Wisconsin, Tables 23 and 24.

Table A6. **Living Arrangements of Total and Hispanic Households, Wisconsin: 1980**

Type of Household	Total Households		Hispanic Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	1,654,777	100.0%	16,015	100.0%
Family Households	1,215,023	73.4	12,875	80.4
Married, Spouse Present	1,044,204	63.1	9,832	61.4
No Children	493,348	29.8	2,527	15.8
With Children Under 18	550,856	33.3	7,305	45.6
Married, Spouse Absent	23,089	1.4	813	5.1
No Children	4,207	0.2	123	0.8
With Children Under 18	18,882	1.2	690	4.3
Widowed, Divorced	107,432	6.5	1,246	7.8
No Children	46,554	2.8	297	1.8
With Children Under 18	60,878	3.7	949	6.0
Single	40,298	2.4	984	6.1
No Children	22,570	1.4	295	1.8
With Children Under 18	17,728	1.0	689	4.3
Non-Family Households	439,754	26.6	3,140	19.6
One Person	370,636	22.4	2,501	15.6
Two or More Persons	69,118	4.2	639	4.0
Total Family Households	1,215,023	73.4	12,875	80.4
Total With Children Under 18	648,344	39.2	9,633	60.1
Married, Spouse Present	550,856	33.3	7,305	45.6
Other	97,488	5.9	2,328	14.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, PC80-1-D51, Wisconsin, Tables 206 and 208.

Table A7. **Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years and Over, by Sex, for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980**

Years of School and Sex	Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage: Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
		NUMBER				
Total Persons 25 Years and Over	2,705,388	24,163	15,171	4,058	565	4,369
Elementary : 0 to 4 Years	46,504	3,437	2,507	737	16	177
5 to 7 Years	115,903	3,449	2,480	743	8	218
8 Years	323,516	2,268	1,504	374	19	371
High School: 1 to 3 Years	336,370	3,923	2,562	752	26	583
4 Years	1,093,496	5,826	3,642	848	171	1,165
College : 1 to 3 Years	388,523	2,917	1,620	398	130	769
4 or More Years	401,076	2,343	856	206	195	1,086
Percent High School Graduates	69.6%	45.9%	40.3%	35.8%	87.8%	69.1%
Median Years of School Completed	12.5	11.2	10.2	9.6	13.9	12.7
Males, 25 Years and Over	1,289,644	12,508	8,104	2,238	264	1,902
Elementary : 0 to 4 Years	24,667	1,924	1,483	361	10	70
5 to 7 Years	60,897	1,847	1,339	418	2	88
8 Years	155,413	1,186	805	195	8	178
High School: 1 to 3 Years	158,726	1,961	1,248	482	12	219
4 Years	479,900	2,703	1,775	460	62	406
College : 1 to 3 Years	181,717	1,629	962	238	59	370
4 or More Years	228,324	1,258	492	84	111	571
Percent High School Graduates	69.0%	44.7%	39.8%	34.9%	87.9%	70.8%
Females, 25 Years and Over	1,415,744	11,655	7,067	1,820	301	2,467
Elementary : 0 to 4 Years	21,837	1,513	1,024	376	6	107
5 to 7 Years	55,006	1,602	1,141	325	6	130
8 Years	168,103	1,082	699	179	11	193
High School: 1 to 3 Years	177,644	1,962	1,314	270	14	364
4 Years	613,596	3,123	1,867	388	109	759
College : 1 to 3 Years	206,806	1,288	658	160	71	399
4 or More Years	172,752	1,085	364	122	84	515
Percent High School Graduates	70.2%	47.2%	40.9%	36.8%	87.7%	67.8%

(continued)

Table A7. **(continued)**

Years of School and Sex		Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
				Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
			PERCENT				
Total Persons, 25 Years and Over	(N)	2,705,388	24,163	15,171	4,058	565	4,369
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Elementary : 0 to 4 Years		1.7	14.2	16.5	18.2	2.8	4.1
5 to 7 Years		4.3	14.3	16.3	18.3	1.4	5.0
8 Years		12.0	9.4	9.9	9.2	3.4	8.5
High School: 1 to 3 Years		12.4	16.2	16.9	18.5	4.6	13.3
4 Years		40.4	24.1	24.1	20.9	30.3	26.6
College : 1 to 3 Years		14.4	12.1	10.7	9.8	23.0	17.6
4 or more Years		14.8	9.7	5.6	5.1	34.5	24.9
Males, 25 Years and Over	(N)	1,289,644	12,508	8,104	2,238	264	1,902
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Elementary : 0 to 4 Years		1.9	15.4	18.3	16.1	3.8	3.7
5 to 7 Years		4.7	14.8	16.5	18.7	0.8	4.6
8 Years		12.1	9.5	9.9	8.7	3.0	9.4
High School: 1 to 3 Years		12.3	15.7	15.4	21.5	4.5	11.5
4 Years		37.2	21.5	21.9	20.6	23.5	21.3
College : 1 to 3 Years		14.1	13.0	11.9	10.6	22.3	19.5
4 or more Years		17.7	10.1	6.1	3.8	42.1	30.0
Females, 25 Years and Over	(N)	1,415,744	11,655	7,067	1,820	301	2,467
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Elementary : 0 to 4 Years		1.5	13.0	14.5	20.7	2.0	4.3
5 to 7 Years		3.9	13.7	16.1	17.9	2.0	5.3
8 Years		11.9	9.3	9.9	9.8	3.7	7.8
High School: 1 to 3 Years		12.5	16.8	18.6	14.8	4.7	14.8
4 Years		43.4	26.8	26.4	21.3	36.1	30.7
College : 1 to 3 Years		14.6	11.1	9.3	8.8	23.6	16.2
4 or more Years		12.2	9.3	5.2	6.7	27.9	20.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC 80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 86 and 99.

Table A8. **Total and Hispanic Persons Aged 16 to 21 Not Enrolled in School and Lacking a High School Diploma by Age and Sex, Wisconsin: 1980**

Age	TOTAL PERSONS			HISPANIC PERSONS		
	Number	Number Lacking Degree, Not Enrolled in School	Percent	Number	Number Lacking Degree, Not Enrolled in School	Percent
Total Persons 16 to 21 Years	563,848	58,375	10.4%	8,981	2,683	29.9%
Males, 16 to 21 Years	282,414	37,356	13.2	4,674	1,490	31.9
16 Years	47,381	2,243	4.7	737	73	9.9
17 Years	47,632	4,404	9.2	824	232	28.2
18 Years	46,637	6,403	13.7	745	285	38.3
19 Years	48,648	6,980	14.3	787	240	30.5
20 Years	46,419	6,574	14.2	784	342	43.6
21 Years	45,697	10,752	23.5	797	318	39.9
Females, 16 to 21 Years	281,434	25,765	9.2	4,307	1,193	27.7
16 Years	45,131	1,699	3.8	674	73	10.8
17 Years	45,985	3,896	8.5	553	141	25.5
18 Years	47,087	4,960	10.5	692	213	30.8
19 Years	49,376	5,456	11.0	731	202	27.6
20 Years	47,684	5,158	10.8	808	313	38.7
21 Years	46,171	4,596	10.0	849	251	29.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, PC80-1-D51, Wisconsin, Tables 201 and 203.

Table A9. **Family Income for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1979**

Income in 1979	Total Families		Total Hispanic Families		Type of Heritage			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
Number of Families	1,215,023	100.0%	12,875	100.0%	8,202	2,485	221	1,967
Less than $5,000	58,765	4.8	1,423	11.1	10.5%	14.7%	1.8%	10.0%
$5,000 to $7,499	68,651	5.7	1,009	7.8	7.0	12.5	4.1	6.1
$7,500 to $9,999	75,218	6.2	1,133	8.8	8.4	11.0	3.2	8.2
$10,000 to $14,999	169,062	13.9	2,079	16.2	16.1	18.7	5.4	14.4
$15,000 to $19,999	196,216	16.2	2,100	16.3	17.8	13.6	16.3	13.5
$20,000 to $24,999	200,316	16.5	1,921	14.9	16.0	12.3	6.3	14.7
$25,000 to $34,999	260,460	21.4	1,918	14.9	15.0	11.2	24.9	17.8
$35,000 to $49,999	127,368	10.5	926	7.2	7.2	5.4	20.8	7.9
$50,000 or More	58,967	4.9	366	2.8	2.1	0.6	17.2	7.3
Median Income	$20,915		$16,663		$17,103	$13,433	$28,150	$19,101
Mean Income	$23,462		$19,085		$18,659	$15,405	$33,050	$23,945

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 103.

Table A10. **Poverty Status of Total and Hispanic Persons in Counties with 400 or More Hispanics, Wisconsin: 1979**

County	Total Persons*	Persons in Poverty			
		Total		Related Children	
		Number	Percent	Under 18	5 to 17
TOTAL PERSONS					
State Total	4,582,005	397,813	6.8%	139,418	95,750
Brown	172,181	12,860	7.5	4,330	2,934
Dane	309,698	29,981	9.7	5,455	3,420
Dodge	71,864	4,392	6.1	1,630	1,172
Fond du Lac	86,454	5,805	6.7	1,825	1,271
Jefferson	62,140	4,055	6.5	1,392	945
Kenosha	120,649	8,420	7.0	3,307	2,178
Manitowoc	81,573	4,779	5.9	1,446	951
Milwaukee	942,329	96,211	10.2	41,194	27,601
Outagamie	126,636	7,814	6.2	2,828	1,879
Ozaukee	66,246	2,208	3.3	824	559
Portage	53,639	6,026	11.2	1,549	1,070
Racine	170,218	11,884	7.0	5,089	3,383
Rock	136,407	9,818	7.2	3,686	2,490
Sheboygan	98,788	4,872	4.9	1,779	1,211
Walworth	67,898	5,596	8.2	1,514	1,099
Washington	83,963	3,861	4.6	1,422	1,028
Waukesha	275,954	8,592	3.1	2,964	2,185
Winnebago	126,772	8,542	6.7	2,589	1,745
HISPANIC PERSONS					
State Total	61,167	11,494	18.8%	6,053	3,521
Brown	863	121	14.0	39	22
Dane	3,254	822	25.3	288	170
Dodge	545	114	20.9	66	45
Fond du Lac	616	146	23.7	68	47
Jefferson	668	139	20.8	57	11
Kenosha	3,397	735	21.6	410	230
Manitowoc	424	47	11.1	17	17
Milwaukee	29,226	6,011	20.6	3,416	2,039
Outagamie	549	89	16.2	44	25
Portage	392	162	41.3	85	36
Racine	7,198	1,402	19.5	806	462
Rock	793	77	9.7	26	3
Sheboygan	953	137	14.4	79	27
Walworth	1196	225	18.8	97	76
Washington	462	34	7.4	19	4
Waukesha	4298	280	6.5	140	82
Winnebago	534	70	13.1	29	11

* For whom poverty status was determined.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 72, 104, 181 and 187.

Table A11. **Poverty Status of Total and Hispanic Families with Female Householders, by Presence and Age of Related Children and Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1979**

	Total Female Householders		Total Hispanic Female Householders		Type of Heritage			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
Total Female Householders in Families, no husband present	133,313	--	2,422	--	1,391	628	23	380
Female Householders in Families, no husband present, with income below poverty level	33,423	25.1%	1,184	48.9%	45.7%	59.1%	*	46.6%
With Related Children under 18 Years	31,266	23.4%	1,144	47.2%	44.4%	56.8%	*	44.5%
With Related Children under 6 Years	19,144	14.4%	865	35.7%	34.3%	41.7%	*	33.2%

* Sample size too small to accurately reflect the population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC-80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Tables 92 and 104.

Table A12. **Labor Force Status by Sex for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980**

Labor Force Status	Total Persons	Total Hispanic Persons	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
Total Persons, 16 Years and Over	3,532,459	37,407	23,447	6,518	829	6,613
Total in Labor Force	2,266,079	24,533	15,744	4,025	580	4,184
Civilian Labor Force	2,263,413	24,459	15,707	4,017	580	4,155
Employed	2,114,473	21,781	13,848	3,555	561	3,817
Unemployed	148,940	2,678	1,859	462	19	338
Not in Labor Force	1,266,380	12,874	7,703	2,493	249	2,429
Inmate of Institution	64,138	508	315	95	9	85
Males, 16 Years and Over	1,703,487	18,340	12,447	3,516	385	2,982
Total in Labor Force	1,302,090	14,916	9,873	2,572	308	2,163
Civilian Labor Force	1,299,739	14,842	9,836	2,564	308	2,134
Employed	1,205,322	13,195	8,679	2,255	302	1,962
Unemployed	94,417	1,644	1,157	309	6	172
Not in Labor Force	401,397	3,424	2,574	944	87	819
Inmate of Institution	27,989	437	278	86	2	70
Females, 16 Years and Over	1,828,972	18,067	11,000	3,002	434	3,631
Total in Labor Force	963,989	9,617	5,871	1,453	272	2,021
Civilian Labor Force	963,674	9,617	5,871	1,453	272	2,021
Employed	909,151	8,583	5,169	1,300	259	1,855
Unemployed	54,523	1,034	702	153	13	166
Not in Labor Force	864,983	8,450	5,129	1,549	162	1,610
Inmate of Institution	36,169	71	40	9	7	15

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 101.

Table A13. **Occupation of Employed Males for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980**

Occupation	Total Males	Total Hispanic Males	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
		NUMBER				
Total Employed Males 16 Years and Over	1,205,322	13,198	8,679	2,255	302	1,962
Managerial and Professional Specialty	254,354	1,566	755	186	125	500
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	136,639	681	381	81	43	176
Professional Specialty	117,715	885	374	105	82	324
Engineers and Natural Scientists	29,981	230	121	15	13	81
Health Diagnosing	11,445	139	21	11	26	81
Health Assessment and Treating	4,427	26	6	6	--	14
Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors	39,463	245	118	26	9	92
Other	32,399	245	108	47	34	56
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	194,755	1,407	836	237	48	286
Health Technologists and Technicians	2,695	35	15	10	--	10
Other Technologists and Technicians	28,434	203	132	29	--	42
Sales	94,467	377	196	31	15	135
Administrative Support	69,159	792	493	167	33	99
Service	106,846	1,325	918	190	23	194
Private Household	281	--	--	--	--	--
Protective Service	22,036	197	153	23	--	21
Other Service	84,529	1,128	765	167	23	173
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	90,693	283	180	36	--	67
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	235,387	2,102	1,510	317	13	262
Mechanics and Repairers	75,116	528	363	90	--	75
Construction Trades	74,480	424	271	63	11	79
Precision Production	85,212	1,128	854	164	2	108
Other	579	22	22	--	--	--
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	323,287	6,515	4,480	1,289	93	653
Other Machine Operators and Tenders	109,417	3,016	2,010	730	19	257
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers	57,787	1,347	902	233	34	178
Transportation	63,769	360	273	32	1	54
Material Moving Equipment Operators	22,871	409	285	65	5	54
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers	69,443	1,383	1,010	229	34	110

(continued)

Table A13. (continued)

Occupation		Total Males	Total Hispanic Males	Type of Heritage			
				Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
		PERCENT					
Total Employed Males 16 Years and Over	(N)	1,205,322	13,198	8,679	2,255	302	1,962
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Managerial and Professional Specialty							
Executive, Administrative and Managerial		11.3	5.2	4.4	3.6	14.2	9.0
Professional Specialty							
Engineers and Natural Scientists		2.5	1.7	1.4	0.7	4.3	4.1
Health Diagnosing		1.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	8.6	4.1
Health Assessment and Treating		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.7
Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors		3.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	3.0	4.7
Other		2.7	1.9	1.2	2.1	11.2	2.9
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support							
Health Technologists and Technicians		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	--	0.5
Other Technologists and Technicians		2.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	--	2.1
Sales		7.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	5.0	6.9
Administrative Support		5.7	6.0	5.7	7.4	10.9	5.1
Service							
Private Household		--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective Service		1.8	1.5	1.8	1.0	--	1.1
Other Service		7.0	8.6	8.8	7.4	7.6	8.8
Farming, Forestry and Fishing		7.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	--	3.4
Precision, Production, Craft, and Repair							
Mechanics and Repairers		6.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	--	3.8
Construction Trades		6.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.0
Precision Production		7.1	8.6	9.8	7.3	0.7	5.5
Other		0.1	0.2	0.3	--	--	--
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers							
Other Machine Operators and Tenders		9.1	22.9	23.2	32.3	6.3	13.1
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers		4.8	10.2	10.3	10.3	11.3	9.1
Transportation		5.3	2.7	3.2	1.4	0.3	2.8
Material Moving Equipment Operators		1.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.8
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers		5.8	10.4	11.6	10.1	11.3	5.6

-- Equals zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 102.

Table A14. **Occupation of Employed Females for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980**

Occupation	Total Females	Total Hispanic Females	Type of Heritage			
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
	NUMBER					
Total Employed Females 16 Years and Over	909,151	8,583	5,169	1,300	259	1,855
Managerial and Professional Specialty	169,896	1,220	659	152	86	323
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	50,547	372	202	40	15	115
Professional Specialty	119,349	848	457	112	71	208
Engineers and Natural Scientists	3,332	4	4	--	--	--
Health Diagnosing	1,258	7	--	--	--	7
Health Assessment and Treating	31,931	113	31	24	6	52
Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors	63,970	441	230	65	52	94
Other	18,858	283	192	23	13	55
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	384,596	3,122	1,738	526	110	748
Health Technologists and Technicians	20,724	166	111	13	--	42
Other Technologists and Technicians	9,147	61	17	3	7	34
Sales	96,705	589	332	87	12	158
Administrative Support	258,020	2,306	1,278	423	91	514
Service	190,767	1,864	1,202	229	15	418
Private Household	7,923	57	33	22	--	2
Protective Service	3,383	30	24	--	--	6
Other Service	179,461	1,777	1,145	207	15	410
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	25,437	73	49	--	--	24
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	19,946	248	131	61	--	56
Mechanics and Repairers	2,487	29	23	--	--	6
Construction Trades	1,463	7	7	--	--	--
Precision Production	15,964	212	101	61	--	50
Other	32	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	118,509	2,056	1,390	332	48	286
Other Machine Operators and Tenders	49,639	797	553	154	18	72
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers	36,519	732	502	96	14	120
Transportation	6,013	94	58	4	7	25
Material Moving Equipment Operators	1,527	19	19	--	--	--
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	24,811	414	258	78	9	69

(continued)

Table A14. **(continued)**

Occupation		Total Females	Total Hispanic Females	Type of Heritage			
				Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
		PERCENT					
Total Employed Females 16 Years and Over	(N)	909,151	8,583	5,169	1,300	259	1,855
	(%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Managerial and Professional Specialty							
Executive, Administrative and Managerial		5.5	4.3	3.9	3.1	5.7	6.2
Professional Specialty							
Engineers and Natural Scientists		0.4	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Health Diagnosing		0.1	0.1	--	--	--	0.4
Health Assessment and Treating		3.5	1.3	0.6	1.9	2.3	2.8
Teachers, Librarians, and Counselors		7.0	5.1	4.5	5.0	20.1	5.1
Other		2.1	3.3	3.7	1.8	5.0	3.0
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support							
Health Technologists and Technicians		2.3	1.9	2.2	1.0	--	2.3
Other Technologists and Technicians		1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.7	1.8
Sales		10.6	6.9	6.4	6.7	4.6	8.5
Administrative Support		28.3	26.9	24.7	32.5	35.1	27.7
Service							
Private Household		0.9	0.7	0.6	1.7	--	0.1
Protective Service		0.4	0.4	0.5	--	--	0.3
Other Service		19.7	20.7	22.2	15.9	5.8	22.1
Farming, Forestry and Fishing		2.8	0.8	0.9	--	--	1.3
Precision, Production, Craft, and Repair							
Mechanics and Repairers		0.3	0.3	0.4	--	--	0.3
Construction Trades		0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Precision Production		1.8	2.5	2.0	4.7	--	2.7
Other		--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers							
Other Machine Operators and Tenders		5.5	9.3	10.7	11.8	7.0	3.9
Fabricators, Assemblers, Inspectors, and Samplers		4.0	8.5	9.7	7.4	5.4	6.5
Transportation		0.7	1.1	1.1	0.3	2.7	1.4
Material Moving Equipment Operators		0.2	0.2	0.4	--	--	--
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers		2.7	4.8	5.0	6.0	3.4	3.7

-- Equals zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 102.

Table A15. **Industry of Employed Persons for Total Population and Hispanics by Type of Heritage, Wisconsin: 1980**

Industry of Employment	Total Persons		Total Hispanic Persons		Type of Heritage			
					Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	2,114,473	100.0%	21,781	100.0%	13,848	3,555	561	3,817
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	118,598	5.6	373	1.7	247	36	--	90
Mining	2,473	0.1	2	--	2	--	--	--
Construction	94,496	4.5	492	2.3	330	49	2	111
Manufacturing	602,507	28.5	10,258	47.1	6,952	1,885	207	1,234
Transportation	73,653	3.5	505	2.3	315	86	8	96
Communications and Other Public Utilities	47,382	2.2	410	1.9	268	79	7	56
Wholesale Trade	79,267	3.8	478	2.2	278	73	16	111
Retail Trade	348,156	16.5	2,406	11.0	1,442	308	51	605
Banking and Credit Agencies	38,267	1.8	261	1.2	185	21	--	75
Insurance, Real Estate, and Other Finance	66,773	3.2	486	2.2	289	101	25	71
Business and Repair Services	62,262	2.9	786	3.6	526	151	8	101
Private Households	9,555	0.4	70	0.3	42	24	--	4
Other Personal Services	41,929	2.0	369	1.7	250	56	--	63
Entertainment and Recreation Services	17,519	0.8	122	0.6	85	21	--	16
Professional and Related Services	435,609	20.6	4,021	18.5	2,205	578	222	1,018
Hospitals	95,061		923		556	107	30	230
Health Services, Except Hospitals	80,115		596		308	69	21	198
Educational Services	184,082		1,574		813	255	115	391
Other	76,351		928		528	145	56	199
Public Administration	76,027	3.6	742	3.4	452	109	15	166

-- Equals zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C51, Wisconsin, Table 101.

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